The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING SESSION.

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE—THE BACK-PAY QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Speaker Blaine has made a rough schedule of the committees, but has not yet fully determined as to the position of all the members. The formation of the committees, as is well known, is a very laborious and difficult task, requiring a great deal of consideration as to the fitness and wishes of each member for the particular positions. It will require possibly three or four days more before the list can be made ready for announcement. In the meantime, after the House is organised, each day before the announcement of the committees will be a legislative Monday, and each day there will be the usual Monday's call of the States. In regard to the constitution of the committees, Speaker Blaine remarked yesterday that no one but himself and his private secretary, who had taken his notes, had any information whatever. There is, of course, the usual amount of speculation on this subject. One arrangement of some of the chairmanships, which is quite as probable as any suggested, is that Mr. Daws will remain Chairman of the Ways and Means; that Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, will be placed at the head of the Appropriations Committee, and that Mr. Garfield will go back to the Chairmanship of the Banking and Currency Committee; that Gen. Butler will be made Chairman of the Judiciary, and Mr. Boardman Smith Chairman of Claims; that Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, will remain in charge of Elections, and Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, receive the chairmanship of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, made vacant by the defeat of Gen. Farnsworth; that Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, will retain the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, the Naval Committee. When the committees are announced, these speculations, so far as they go, will probably be found as nearly correct as any that have been made. Another suggestion as to Gen. Garfield is that he will be made Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, or he may be retained at the head of Appropriations. It is quite certain that any change that may be made in his case will not be in the nature of a degradation, and will not be determined by Credit Mobilier complications.

THE DEMOCRATS AND BACK PAY.

The Democrats in their caucus Saturday night succeeded admirably in defining their position as a party on the Back Pay Salary bill. After a lively conflict, which resulted in the withdrawal of two honest men from the meeting, the members who remained chose for their standard-bearer, to receive the complimentary vote of the party for Speaker, Hon. Fernando Wood. If any one individual member of the last House was responsible for the passage of the Salary bill that member was undoubtedly Mr. Wood. When the proposition of Mr. Sargent to raise the salary to $7,500 was voted upon and at first lost, its defeat was saved by Mr. Wood rising in his place and changing his vote from no to aye. This change was made in a particularly conspicuous manner, and was applauded from the Democratic side of the House. The caucus, after having refused to take a position as a party in favor of the repeal of the Salary bill, seems to have marked its entire approval of the increase by choosing for its party leader one of those most responsible for the passage of the bill. It is rumored to-night that several Democratic members will, in disapproval of the position of their caucus, cast their votes for Mr. Blaine to be Speaker.

BILLS TO REPEAL THE INCREASE.

Almost as soon as the House is organized on Monday a number of bills were will be presented to repeal the act increasing the salaries of members, passed last session. Under the rules, consideration of these bills can be prevented on Monday by a single objection. On Tuesday morning, however, there will be a call of the States. Maine is the first State on the list. One of the members from that State, if he does not succeed in getting a bill before the House on Monday, will on Tuesday, when his State is called, offer the bill, and it will be immediately before the House for consideration. What the effect will be cannot be foreseen by anybody. It must be confessed that the probabilities of its passage at any time is very remote, but, at any rate, a lively discussion in the House is anticipated the moment the measure is brought forward.

THE CORRESPONDENTS IN THE SENATE.

The duty of regulating the admission of newspaper correspondents to the gallery of the Senate, which was formerly exercised by the Vice President, has devolved upon the Committee on Rules. No positive action will be taken till the new committees of the Senate are formed; but there is no doubt that the plans of the Committee on Rules appointed at the extra session of the Senate last Spring, will be adopted. The committee set for itself the rather difficult task of excluding lobbyists and claim-agents, and people who might be described by still more opprobrious terms, who have hitherto had free admission. For several seasons past it has only been necessary for any one to get the prescribed blank and to assign himself to some country paper, that may never have heard of him, to obtain a seat in the gallery. On important occasions people of this character crowded into the space set apart for reporters and prevented legitimate correspondents from performing their duties, and caused sometimes remarks about the character of the newspaper fraternity that would not have been made had these people been excluded from a place to which they had no right of admission.

MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The Senate Committee on Elections have not yet prepared their report upon the investigation into the best mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. The opinions of the members have, however, been very generally obtained, and will soon be reduced to writing. The general scope of the recommendation will be to so modify the existing plan as to make the elections correspond more nearly to the popular vote. A comparison of the vote of the Electoral Colleges and of the popular vote since the organization of the Government shows that at times, when the ratio of the popular vote has only been as forty to fifty, the ratio of the vote in the electoral college has been as seventy to ninety. The popular vote for Mr. Lincoln at his first election stood at the ratio of about 40 white. The ratio in the Electoral College was nearly 90. The committee, without disclosing the details of their recommendations, give out that they will propose to bring the election as near to the people as possible. One of the suggestions has been to vote for President according to the Congressional districts. The greatest difficulty that has been encountered is the objections of the smaller States to any apparent limitations upon their sovereignty.

SENATOR CASSERLY'S RESIGNATION.

Senator Casserly's resignation, reported from California by telegraph this morning, is regarded as very surprising. Such action on his part was not anticipated by any of the Pacific coast people who have been heard from here. There is considerable discussion as to who his successor will be. The opinion generally prevails among those who ought to be informed, that Gov. Booth cannot be elected, but that Gov. Haight will succeed either for the unexpired term of Senator Casserly, or for the term beginning in 1875.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message is completed and manifolded. Copies will to-morrow be furnished the Associated Press and the local journals.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

The report of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation will be very voluminous, and will probably not be submitted until after the holidays.

THE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

The number of members of the House whose names have been placed upon the official rolls is 292. Of these 93 are Democrats and 199 Republicans. At the Republican caucus on Saturday night the total vote was 166, showing that all the Republican members except thirty-three were present and voted. Such a general attendance so early in the session is quite unusual. The name of Frank Hereford was placed on the rolls of the House, yesterday, by Clerk McPherson, as a member from West Virginia. He comes from a strong Democratic district, and was chosen at both the elections held there last Fall, so that no contest for his seat is possible.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS IN THE PRESENT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following is a list of the contested elections in the present House of Representatives:

ARKANSAS.—First District, L. C. Ganse against Asa Hodges; Second District, M. L. Bell against O. P. Snyder; Third District, T. M. Gunter against W. W. Wilshire.

GEORGIA.—First District, Andrew Sloan against Morgan Rowls; Fourth District, Marion Bethune against Henry R. Harris.

INDIANA.—Ninth District, John P. C. Shanks against John E. Neff.

KENTUCKY.—Tenth District, John M. Burns against John O. Young.

VIRGINIA.—Fifth District, C. Y. Thomas against Alexander M. Davis.

UTAH.—George R. Maxwell against George Q. Cannon.

In addition to the above, there are two sets of certificates from West Virginia and four from Louisiana. There are in the full House two hundred and ninety-three members. Deducting the nine vacancies, there are now two hundred and eighty-three members.

REMEDY FOR THE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, a member of the Committee on Finance, will propose a remedy for the financial disturbance, as follows: Banking to be open and free to all. The maximum currency of the country, exclusive of the fractional, to be $800,000,000, issued by the Government direct and made lawful money, as the greenbacks are; immediate relief through use of the $44,000,000 reserve and $56,000,000 of new currency on the purchase of bonds, thus making up the $800,000,000, and convertible into currency bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest, reconvertible into currency on demand; bonds not to be taxed; national currency to be exchanged for new lawful money currency at the convenience of the Government, within such practicable periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; the fractional currency to be substituted with silver, and the fractional currency as fast as so redeemed to be destroyed.

A RULE OF INVESTIGATIONS.

It is understood that Hon. B. F. Butler will introduce a resolution in the House, to-morrow, embodying a new rule—that in all cases of applications or requests for investigations, the statements of parties making such application shall first be referred to some appropriate committee, who shall determine whether there are sufficient grounds for investigation or not.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Warrensburg, Mo., on Saturday night destroyed a hotel, jewelry store, grocery, savings bank, and several shops and offices. The loss not reported. Several persons were badly burned.

Harris Brothers' clothing establishment, on Barrington street, Toronto, Canada, together with the stock, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $18,000. The fire communicated to some of the adjoining buildings, doing considerable damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Senator Sprague left Providence, R. I., for Washington Saturday afternoon.

The Prohibitionists of Boston have nominated Henry A. Cushing for Mayor, and a full list of Aldermen.

There was a heavy rain on Saturday night throughout the State of California, and it was welcomed by the farmers.

Louis Schrieber, a German, aged thirty, committed suicide by taking laudanum, in Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon.

Edward Deneham, eight years old, was drowned in the Penobscot, at Bangor, Me., yesterday, having broken through the ice.

Ben Hogan replies to Tom Allen's card in St. Louis, saying that as soon as his health improves he will fight him, or anybody else, for $1,000 to $2,500.

In the libel case of the Chief of Police Jones against Joseph R. Reed, in Philadelphia, the jury were unable to agree on a verdict and have been discharged.

Wm. E. Fisher & Sons, stock brokers in Baltimore, who suspended during the recent panic, will resume business to-day, having settled with their creditors in full.

Paul C. F. Sheaffer, aged forty-five, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon in Baltimore, becoming despondent because of his contined ill-health, shot himself dead with a pistol yesterday afternoon.

The new National Theatre, in Washington, just completed on the site of the National Theatre burned nearly a year ago, will be opened to-night under the management of Dr. J. G. Saville, who had charge of the old theatre at the time it was destroyed.

There was a cold snap in the North-west on Thursday night and Friday morning. At Pembina the thermometer indicated 14° below zero at midnight, and 17° below at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. At Duluth on Friday morning it was 6° below, and at Chicago from 8° to 10° above.

BANK OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 30.—Informations were made last evening against the President, Vice President, and Treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of this city, which suspended some days ago, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the stockholders and depositors of the bank, and with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds. Statements show that the assets of the bank will probably not pay its liabilities, although the loss to the depositors will not be heavy. It appears the officers loaned nearly all its money to themselves and immediate friends, as over $84,000, or four-fifths of the entire amount loaned is due from the President, Vice President, and others whom they were associated in business enterprises without sufficient security being given.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

BARON STOFFEL AND HIS CONTEMPT OF COURT.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

Yesterday Col. Baron Stoffel appeared before the Tribunal Correctionnel of Versailles to answer to the charge of contempt of court, or, as it is put here, for insults to a magistrate in the discharge of his duties. For the time, Gen. Terré De Rivière is considered as fulfilling magisterial functions, and in order to protect him an insult must be regarded as an insult to the High Court sitting in the Trianon. The Judge said to Col. Stoffel that he had been accused of saying to Gen. De Rivière that he shared the opinion of the entire army in having for him and his report nothing but disgust and contempt. Col. Stoffel confessed that he had used these words, and had refused to retract them because they expressed his opinion of the man who had attacked him in the most outrageous and inexcusable manner. He was laboring under an excitement which every man of honor must appreciate, but he now regretted that he had committed a contempt of Court. It will be observed that Col. Stoffel does not apologize to Gen. De Rivière, and, in fact, he stated that he regretted not having expressed the same opinion elsewhere, but he was sorry to have committed contempt of court. M. Stoffel did here just what a man of tact and *savoir faire* would have done in the first instance, but he did it now because assured that nothing but a regret in some form could save him from two or three years of prison. After having declared that Gen. Rivière inspired him, in common with every other officer of the army, with nothing but "disgust and contempt," M. Stoffel should have regretted that he had committed a contempt of court. His object would have been gained, for he would have put his opinion on record, and the retractation would have been understood as an act of absolute necessity. But men of great egotism do not take this practical view of things, and they are very apt to think it smart to invite martyrdom in the interests of what they call truth and honesty. Men praise the Comte De Chambord for his unbending honesty, but if his peculiar theories are true, such honesty was the ruin of forty millions of people. For my own part, I can hardly call it honest to allow one's friends to compromise themselves as long as there is hope, and then throw them overboard when all hope is gone. Nor can I admit that it was honest in Col. Stoffel to insult the court, and to stand upon what he called honesty, when every man should know that respect for the magistrature and for the law is a sacred duty. Col. Stoffel has been, I believe, most cruelly wronged, but he erred in trying to redress his wrongs in a court where he was called as a witness; and it was personal vanity rather than honesty which made him stick to that error to the last. I think that I have before remarked that a man must be something of a lunatic who will not stoop a little when it becomes a question of bending or breaking, and intense egotism often brings on a species of lunacy. It is vanity which makes most men intolerant and stiff-necked. "*Glissez, mortels, n'appuyez pas,*" was the advice of the French philosopher, and those get on best who slide easily through the world. Every year we see prevail in politics and society what are called the most outrageous wrongs, and yet the world goes on just about as well as if the opposite had occurred.

The result of this moralizing is to show that Col. Stoffel was wrong in allowing his vanity to make him so stiff-necked. It was only when he had to choose between the word "regret" and two or three years' imprisonment, that he could bring himself to pronounce the word. It finally came out with a grimace, and it evidently barked his mouth. The Judge quickly caught up the word. Singular to state, the prosecuting attorney was the dearest friend Stoffel has in the world, but that gentleman performed his duty nevertheless. He admitted mitigating circumstances, since Col. Stoffel had confessed his regret, but demanded the application of the law; and the Judge said that as Baron Stoffel had expressed his regret, and the public prosecutor had admitted extenuating circumstances, he should sentence the prisoner to three months' imprisonment and to the costs of suit, giving him eight days to prepare for his prison. All things considered, this was a very moderate sentence. The event of the day was the speech of Lachaud, who defended Stoffel, and who does not leave the defense of the Bonapartists to any one. Lachaud made a speech which roused the audience to the highest pitch of excitement. Never, it is said, was the distinguished counsel more eloquent. He pictured the outrage upon Stoffel, he read Rivière's remarks, he denounced them in fearful terms, and in the height of his passion, suddenly paused and said that he, too, was being led away as Baron Stoffel had been, and that in a few days more, in another place, he should treat this report according to its deserts. "According to its deserts!" he repeated after a long silence, during which the court-room was absolutely hushed. Then he spoke of Stoffel's services, of his letters from Berlin, and his endeavors to show that Prussia was prepared for war; and he drew tears from many eyes as he pictured Stoffel stricken down at Sedan, and his horse blown to atoms, by the very shell which wounded Marshal MacMahon. On the whole, it can be said that Stoffel has escaped very well, for he could have been sentenced for five years. He did not appear much affected by the sentence, and walked calmly out of court talking to Lachaud and M. Haentjens, Deputy, pausing upon the steps to light a cigar. The worst afflicted man was M. De Harel, the public prosecutor, who had been forced to ask the condemnation of his friend. In eight days the Baron will enter his prison, and during the Winter months he will not be very badly off. He will have a nicely-furnished room, a good fire, arm-chairs, newspapers, writing material, and books, and he can see his friends whenever he pleases. With such men imprisonment is for the form merely, and in order to defend justice. Baron Stoffel is a very distinguished officer, but owing to his rigidity in what he calls principle, he is constantly getting into trouble. Perhaps he is wrong in placing too high an estimate upon his own idea of principle and honesty, since we have no fixed laws upon the subject, and since it is evident one might be a very honest man while taking an entirely different direction. It seems to me that this case, as I have here put it, offers an immense amount of food for reflection, and furnishes a sermon upon human charity in matters of opinion and judgment which cannot be despised.

IMPERIAL SYMBOLS.

To-morrow, the 15th of November, is the fête day of "S. Eugeni," as it is written in the calendar, and consequently the fête of her Majesty, the late Empress of the French. For several days magnificent bouquets have been displayed in the shop windows in every quarter of Paris, and these go off to-day for Chiselhurst. Many of these bouquets are purchased by groups of ouvriers by subscription, sent with a list of the subscribers, and such souvenirs of her dear Paris must prove very satisfactory to her Majesty in exile. One bouquet on the Boulevard des Capucines is composed of a vast number of blue violets, in the centre of which is the initial "E." in white rosebuds. The effect is splendid. Violets enter into nearly all of these bouquets, and this has become a symbol of the House of Bonaparte, as the fleur-de-lis is of the House of Bourbon. An attempt is being made to adopt the red rose for the House of Orleans. This house has the "Gallic cock" for one of its symbols, and the bee is also a symbol of imperialism. The new public buildings are studded with them. The eagle, the bee, and the violet figure in a great variety of ways in the symbolism of the times. On all public days the Bonapartists wear a few violets in their button-holes, and in the Bois de Boulogne one sees the coachmen and footmen of great houses decorated with white camelias, red roses, or violets, according to the politics of the family. According to the custom, the notabilities of the Bonapartist party will assemble to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the commemorative mass at the Church of Saint Augustin, at the junction of the Boulevards Haussman and Malesherbes.

POLITICAL.

I do not dare say much of politics, for the situation is very uncertain. The Committee of Fifteen will probably finish its labors to-day, and M. Laboulaye will have his report ready by Monday, if not to-morrow. In this commission M. De Rémusat was elected President, and there are eight members of the opposition to seven for the Government. The difference between them is this: the first are willing to prolong the the powers of MacMahon for five years, provided the Republic is definitely constituted and the constitutional project adopted. This is to shut the door for five years upon all discussion, except in the Republican sense. The minority, representing the supposed majority of the Assembly, wants to prorogue without constituting. How the matter will be settled is more than I can divine. It is reported that M. de Monti, Chambellan of the Comte de Chambord, with a formal order to all the faithful not to vote the project if it entailed the adoption of the constituent project. If this be true, there is nothing left but the provisional, but in any case the Republicans have much the best of the fight thus far. You will have the result by telegraph while my letter is on the ocean, and hence I can tell you nothing to-day. The city is greatly excited, and stands breathless in expectation of great events, and every rumor has an effect upon the bourse. The tactics of the opposition was at first to delay the report as long as possible, but the people became so menacing, according to the press, that this had to be abandoned. Marshal MacMahon has declared that he considered the prolongation a part of the constitutional project, and the report makes the five years begin from the election of the next *Legislative* Assembly. This Assembly claims to be constituent, but the next will be merely legislative, so that the debates will concern the responsible Ministry merely and not the Executive.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The inquiry into the burning of the opera-house has not been productive of great results, and no new light has been thrown upon the matter. It is assumed that some one dropped a match and that one of the watchmen stepped upon it and ignited it while making his rounds. Probably some one man knows the secret of the fire, but he will be the last man to reveal it. The *Odéon* has been selected as the temporary residence of the Grand Opera, the troupe of that theatre going to the *Lyrique*. It is hoped that the new opera-house may be completed in about a year.

"L'ONCLE SAM" A FAILURE.

"L'Oncle Sam" has fallen flat in this city, and has been condemned as utterly stupid by all the critics. Both Sardou and M. Carvalho are much disappointed at this result, as they have a very poor prospect of getting their outlay back. But another difficulty has just arisen, Sardou being openly accused of having stolen the piece. Such charges are by no means rare, but if not generally entitled to much credit, they are worthy of consideration when they come in the present form. M. Assollant writes of this matter as follows: "It is therefore to you, M. Victorien Sardou, that we have to give the credit for having the "Dieu Dollar" sent back to us after it was in preparation. ["Dieu Dollar," written by M. Assollant and M. Barbier, was returned after having been accepted.] It is to you, Monsieur and dear colleague, that we owe the broken promise (doubtless involuntary) of M. Carvalho, and the money loss which was the inevitable consequence. In a word, you took my cut-out and basted overcoat, and you have made it over into a frock coat for yourself. The cut is different, but the greater part of the stuff belongs to me. You have, therefore, been the cause of a loss to me which I beg you to make good. A few persons of the sublime essence will probably cry out at this assumption. But you, Monsieur and dear colleague, who know so well that a book, as well as a house, is a property, you will repulse, I hope, the following proposition, which, without any discussion or noise, can give satisfaction to us both: You will select an arbitrator among our literary confrères; I will choose a second. These two will choose a third. The three shall examine "L'Oncle Sam" in comparison with my *Scènes de la vie des Etats Unis*, pointing out the resemblances, or, if you prefer, the coincidences, and decide if these coincidences, as I believe, are not just a little too strong, and determine what share I ought to have in your profits. I believe, Monsieur and dear colleague, that you can have no good reason for refusing this offer, and I beg you to accept the assurance of my highest sentiments." The accused now has the floor, at least unless M. Sardou prefer to send his little reply by Peragallo, with the request that M. Assollant call at his bankers.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The resignation of Senator Casserly fell like a bombshell in the Democratic camp at Sacramento. The chiefs immediately assembled for consultation, but the result of the conference is not yet known. They attempted to hold a caucus last night, but failed to get a quorum. Messrs. Haight and Booth are the only candidates in the field who seem at present to have a chance of election. Mr. Booth's record as an anti-monopolist is well known. Mr. Haight's friends place him on the same side with Booth.

METHODIST ANNIVERSARIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—The national anniversaries of the Tract Society and Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced in this city Saturday afternoon with the Children's Jubilee, followed in the evening by a session of the Bible Students' Institute. This morning the anniversary sermon of the Tract Society was preached by Rev. R. B. Meredith, of Springfield, Mass. This evening the anniversary sermon of the Sunday-school Union was delivered by Rev. Dr. Jewett, of Illinois. The meetings will continue until Wednesday evening.

THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

CONDITION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The announcement made on Saturday that the Madrid Cabinet had definitely agreed to concede the several demands made by the United States Government in regard to the Virginius, was generally received as a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue. The anxiety manifested to know what the answer to the ultimatum of this Government would be was naturally great, for it was felt that on that reply depended peace or war between the two countries. The United States had demanded, first, the immediate delivery of the ship and her surviving passengers; second, a salute to our flag in the harbor of Santiago; third, the trial and punishment of the persons who took part in causing the execution of the crew of the vessel; fourth, indemnity to the families of the slain men. Though it was not positively known, till the answer of the Spanish authorities was received on Saturday, what the Government had demanded, the principal points of the demand had been foreshadowed in the Washington dispatches of THE TIMES several days before; and public expectation was roused to the highest pitch while the answer from Madrid was yet in suspense. It was very generally believed that even if the Castelar Government were willing to concede all that our Government required, it would be unable in the face of popular feeling in Spain to do so, or to enforce its decrees in Cuba against the opposition of the volunteers there. When the answer came that the decision of the Cabinet had been arrived at, after private consultation with the principal European powers, which had unanimously supported the position assumed by the United States Government, it was felt that the Spanish Cabinet had measured its strength fully before it had reached its conclusions, and was prepared, so far as the home Executive was concerned, to support them to the end. Whether its decrees can be enforced in Cuba is yet a little in doubt. The decision of this question will settle beyond dispute what degree of power the Madrid Executive, weakened now as it has not been for years, really exercises over the affairs of that island. Our dispatches from Havana show clearly how bitterly popular feeling there is opposed to the action of the home Government. The semi-official organ, the *Diario*, did not hesitate, when it was first rumored that Castelar would agree to surrender the Virginius, to hint that he would not dare to do it; and under the thin disguise of an assertion that the municipal laws stood in the way of a surrender, to intimate that the Cabinet might make decrees at Madrid, but could not enforce them in Cuba. Meanwhile preparations for defense are actively pushed forward at Havana, and the activity in our naval yards knows no intermission. All doubts will be settled in a day or two, for by the the terms of the agreement made between the United States and the Spanish Government, the port at which the surviving passengers of the Virginius are to be delivered up, is to be fixed jointly by Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo. By the articles of agreement, the second and third points of the demands are agreed to on the following conditions: "A salute to our flag on the 25th of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel; and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers. In this event, the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginius. Third—If it shall thus be shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States; and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations." The question of the amount and kind of damages to be awarded to the families of the men executed is to be fixed by arbitration. This settlement of the question is regarded as honorable to both countries, and it only remains now to ascertain whether the Spanish authorities can perform their agreement. All the papers in the case will undoubtedly be submitted to Congress to-day, and the President's Message, it is well known, will be largely devoted to the Virginius case.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

OPINION OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS AS TO THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Sumner has received an autograph letter from the Republican members of the Spanish Cortes, in which they thank him for his published letter concerning Republican Spain, and express the belief that the Virginius difficulty may be adjusted by peaceful means.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—All the excitement concerning the Virginius has subsided, the terms of settlement being considered honorable to both parties.

MOVEMENTS OF IRON-CLADS.

THE MAHOPAC AND OSSIPEE TOUCH AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—The iron-clads Mahopac and Ossipee arrived at this port to-day and sailed again.

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH ON THE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 1—6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* says it would be premature to regard the Virginius difficulty as approaching a termination until the actual language used by President Grant on the subject in his message to Congress is known.

TEMPER OF THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE NEWS OF THE SETTLEMENT—OPPOSITION TO THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The news of the settlement of the Virginius question between Spain and the United States and the terms upon which it is based was received here with much excitement, but perfect order prevails among the people and the volunteers.

The chief authorities of the island, assembled in conference, have sent a manifesto to the Spanish Government asking it to wait until it shall have received a protocol about the Virginius case which shows the right of capture and the justice of the subsequent proceedings.

The mass of the people oppose the surrender of the Virginius, or any yielding to pretensions which may dishonor the Spanish flag. The tone of the press is in accord with the popular feeling.

Extraordinary means and resources are being created to resist any aggressive act, although thinking people do not expect it, knowing the prudence of the American Government.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, left last evening for St. Paul to appear before the commission recently appointed to investigate the charges preferred against him in connection with the sale of timber of the Leech Lake Chippewa Indians. It is rather a singular fact that these charges have never been presented in a more responsible shape than newspaper assertion. Diligent inquiry, however, reveals the fact that Wm. Welch, of Philadelphia, has been chiefly instrumental in stirring up the matter.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Secretary and Mrs. Fish gave a party on Friday night, at which their youngest daughter, Miss Edith, was formally presented to Washington society. The young lady assisted her accomplished mother in receiving the guests, and was the recipient of many marked attentions, including a perfect avalanche of exquisite flowers, conspicuous among which was a rich basket, in which the young lady's initials were handsomely arranged in white—the gift being from Mrs. Bancroft Davis. The attendance was very select and distinguished. Among those present were the President, Mrs. Grant and Miss Grant, Secretaries Belknap, Richardson, and Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell and Attorney General Williams; Gens. Sherman and Sheridan; Senators Morton, Morrill of Vermont, and Sherman; Representatives Orth, Hale, and others; Sir Edward Thornton, Admiral Polo, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, together with a large number of the best-known young people, Miss Fish's particular friends. The parlors were reserved for dancing, which was kept up till past midnight. During the evening a very fine supper was served. It is understood that the ladies of the families of the Cabinet, following the precedent set last Winter, will not undertake to return formally all the calls they receive, it having been found not only impracticable to do so, but likewise such a task as no lady, with their duties and responsibilities, could perform without neglect of graver matters or ruin to health.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Nov. 29, 1873:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed: Charles A. Brett, Harwich, Barnstable County, Mass.; John D. Gaylord, Ashford, Windham County, Conn.; Galen H. Dowd, Saybrook, Middlesex County, Conn. Name Changed: Ridgefield Station, Fairfield County, Conn., to Branchville. Office Discontinued: West Newport, Orleans County, Vt.

New York.—Postmasters Appointed: Joseph E. Harris, Portland, Chautauqua County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed: Alexander C. Powell, Beallsville, Washington County; James McCannon, Fisher, Clarion County; Oliver P. Smith, Horsham, Montgomery County; Oliver M. Crane, Lawsville Centre, Susquehanna County; William Gregg, Noble's Mills, Washington County; W. P. Griffith, Roseville, York County. Office Discontinued: South Easton, Northampton County.

Maryland.—Office Established: Canton, Baltimore County, Albert Wagner, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed: John T. Hand, Centreville, Queen Anne County; Franklin P. Lewis, Chase, Baltimore County; Gottlieb Haunff, Dulaney's Valley, Baltimore County.

A MURDER IN HARRISBURG, PENN.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 30.—An old lady named Catherine Kroehl was found in her house in the suburbs of the city, Friday morning, brutally beaten around the head. She was removed to the City Hospital, where she died to-day. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the act. Robbery is supposed to be the motive of the deed. She was poverty-stricken and depended on the neighbors for support.

THE SPRAGUE DEED OF TRUST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—The Trustees named in the Sprague trust deed have notified the committee appointed at the creditors' meeting that under advice of counsel they feel compelled to decline the appointment, unless they can have some guaranty to protect them from personal liability. The Trustees are, however, to have another conference with the committee to-morrow afternoon, the result of which will doubtless be promptly announced.

DISCHARGED AND UNPAID RAILROAD HANDS MAKING TROUBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—One hundred men, who were discharged by a contractor on a railroad between Tenco and Tacoma, Washington Territory, without being paid, have armed themselves and gone to the end of the track, and notified the workmen that no more work shall be done until their claims are settled. Forty workmen were driven away. It is reported the men are doing considerable damage to the road by filling in cuts. The track-laying was stopped this afternoon.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a party of seven river thieves, all of them young men, boarded the Italian brig Mathews, and entered the cabin. The Captain F. Connattori made some resistance, when one of them shot him in the leg and seriously wounded him. They then bound and gagged the mate and steward and robbed the Captain's wife of jewelry valued at $1,000, and all succeeded in making their escape. Capt. Siebert, of the River Police, in direct violation of the rules of the department, did not notify Central Office of these facts until 2:30 o'clock this morning.

PERSONAL.

Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Col. John E. Gowen, of Boston, and Hon. W. R. Holloway, of Indiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, and J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning from Washington, and left last evening for Chicago.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

It would seem that the old Police Justices have not given up all idea of testing the constitutionality of their successors' appointment yet. On retiring they protested against the action of their successors, so that they should not be considered as vacating voluntarily their offices. Now, it is understood Ex-Judge Hogan has obtained a writ of quo warranto from a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to determine by what warrant Justice Morgan holds his office, notwithstanding the recent decision of Judge Larremore, on the petition of Ex-Judge Coulter, which comprehends all questions likely to arise on an argument regarding the constitutionality of the new appointments.

ANOTHER MURDER.

John Bolger, who was shot in the Sixteenth Precinct on Thursday morning, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday evening.

FLAGS FOR THE VIRGINIA CAPITOL.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, has ordered that the dimensions of the flags to be used upon the State Capitol shall be as follows, viz.: The State and United States flags shall be of equal size, and each shall be ten feet wide and twenty feet long. He has also directed the Superintendent of Public Buildings to procure for the State two flags of the above character and dimensions, the State flag to conform to the requirements of section 6 of the act approved March 27, 1873.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON—BAZAINE'S TRIAL APPROACHING A CLOSE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—It is reported that the post of Minister at Washington has been tendered to M. Fournier.

The Marquis De Noailles will probably be transferred to Rome, if a change is made in the Legation at Washington.

Gen. Ducrot has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

In the Bazaine trial, it is expected that the examination of witnesses will be concluded on Monday, and the prosecution will then address the court.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARTHAGENA—DISTRESS OF NON-COMBATANTS.

LONDON, Dec. 1—6 A. M.—Special dispatches to the morning papers report the bombardment of Carthagena continued Saturday. There is great dress among the non-combatants, who have taken refuge in the suburbs, Torman and Escombreras. The city is filled with wounded. Seventeen houses and the princical hospital have been destroyed. The Government fleet remains inactive outside the harbor.

GERMANY.

DUEL BETWEEN GEN. MANTEUFFEL AND COUNT GOEBER—THE LATTER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Gen. Manteuffel and Count Goeber fought a duel yesterday. The affair grew out of a quarrel which began during the late war. Count Goeber was shot in the stomach and seriously wounded.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT DUNQUAH—REPULSE OF ASHANTEES AT ABBRACROMPTA.

LONDON, Dec. 1—1:30 A. M.—Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle report another engagement with the Ashantees near Dunquah, in which forty Englishmen and native auxiliaries were killed and wounded.

The Ashantees boldly attacked the British position at Abbracrompta, but were driven off after an hour's fight, with a loss of thirty men. The British were protected by field-works, and their loss was trifling.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer is slowly falling in the North-west, with easterly winds and cloudy weather extending to Missouri; cloudy weather and light variable winds, mostly north-easterly, over the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley; north-easterly winds and cloudy weather in Kentucky and Tennessee; north-easterly winds and clear weather in the Southern States; north-westerly and north-easterly, cold and increasingly cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, falling barometer, easterly winds veering to westerly, with cloudy weather and occasional light snow.

For the lower lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow and rain.

For Kentucky and Tennessee, south-easterly winds and cloudy weather.

For the Southern States, north-easterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, northerly and easterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the former section.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 27°; 6 A. M., 27°; 9 A. M., 26°; 12 M., 33°; 3 P. M., 33°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 30°; 12 P. M., 27°; average, 29⅛°.

THE SEA ISLAND PLANTERS.

At a recent meeting the Agricultural Society of South Carolina discussed very fully the question of the Sea Island cotton-planting interest, and finally appointed a committee to invite and make arrangements for a conference, in convention, of the Sea Island planters of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The committee have decided to hold the proposed convention in Charleston, on the 15th of December. Its objects they state in their circular thus: "The annual visitation of the destructive caterpillar, the ruinous rate of interest which planters have to pay for money to employ labor of an uncertain character and to buy plantation supplies, and the manifestly increasing production of Sea Island cotton in other countries, from seed of our own selection, and by labor obtained at a nominal cost, have reduced the value of our cotton below the cost of production, and rendered its consumption and sale precarious and commercially too hazardous. It is, therefore, deemed a wise course for an intelligent body of farmers to meet and counsel together, and suggest such substitutes of growth as are most likely to suit our genial soil, and give a reasonable remuneration for capital and labor employed."

JUDGE SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Of Ex-Congressman Martin Welker, who has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court for Northern Ohio, in place of Charles T. Sherman, resigned, the Cleveland *Leader* says "Judge Welker is a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he was born on the 25th of April, 1819. He gained his primary law education by hard study while working on a farm, and was admitted to the Bar in 1840. In 1846 he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Holmes County, which position he held until 1851, when he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas for the Sixth District, in which office he served five years. He removed to Wooster, Wayne County, in 1857, and was immediately afterward elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and at the end of his term, two years later, declined a renomination for that position. During the war he was first Aid de Camp and Acting Judge Advocate General of the staff of the Governor of Ohio; then in 1862 was made Adjutant General of the State and superintended the drafts of 1863 and 1864, until elected during the Autumn of the latter year to a seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress, where he served on the Committees on Resolutions, Pensions, and the District of Columbia. Judge Welker is a hearty and consistent Republican, and a gentleman of high integrity."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SPIRITUALIST.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 16, at the Athenæum Assembly Rooms, in Birmingham, a spiritualistic service was being held, and in the course of it a medium named Benjamin Hawkes, a toy dealer of New street, addressed the meeting. He spoke for fully half an hour, appearing to be in his usual health, and then he described with startling vividity a *séance* in which the Apostle Peter had manifested himself to the assembled spiritists. Peter had clasped hands with him, and he (Hawkes) felt the close pressure of the Apostle's grasp. From this he argued that it was quite possible to understand how Thomas of Didymus thrust his hand into the side of "the Personification of Divine Love." The instant these last words were out of the speaker's mouth he fell back on a chair behind him. There was great excitement, for the meeting believed Hawkes was under strong "spirit control." A few seconds elapsed, and a surgeon came up to the medium and found him dead. The meeting broke up in wild confusion.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

The following is an abstract of the official report of A. B. Mullet, Supervising Architect of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Oct. 1, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, being my eighth annual report of the business transacted by this office, and of the progress and condition of the public works under its charge.

Sites have been purchased for the public buildings at Covington, Ky.; Dover, Del.; Evansville, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Port Huron, Mich., and Parkersburg, West Va.; the property necessary for the extension of the public building at Indianapolis, Ind., and additional land adjoining the public buildings at Madison, Wis., and Springfield, Ill., the original lots having been found too small. The sites for the buildings at Hartford, Conn. and Lincoln, Neb., which were presented by those cities, have been examined, found satisfactory, and accepted. It has been found impossible to purchase suitable sites for the proposed buildings at Cincinnati, Ohio, Utica, and Albany, N. Y., or the addition to the site of the Post Office and Treasury building at Boston, Mass., at fair prices; proceedings in condemnation have consequently been instituted in each case, and are now in progress. A part of the site for the new Post Office and Court-house at Philadelphia, Penn., was purchased on satisfactory terms, but some of the owners having refused to dispose of their property for a reasonable sum, proceedings in condemnation have been instituted in those cases. Negotiations have been entered into with a view to procuring suitable sites for the proposed buildings at Atlanta, Ga., Jersey City, N. J., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Penn., and are now in progress.

The site of the old Custom-house at Plymouth, N. C., has been sold, the building having been destroyed during the war, and no necessity existing for a public building in that place. The marine hospitals at New-Orleans, La., and Natchez, Miss., have been offered at public auction, but not sold, no satisfactory bid having been made.

Plans have been commenced, and are now well advanced, for the public buildings at Philadelphia, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Parkersburg, West Va.; Evansville, Ind.; Dover, Del.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; and for the marine hospital at San Francisco, Cal.

The Custom-house at St. Paul, Minn., is now complete and occupied. It is a commodious and substantial building, and has been found, in spite of the charges of extravagance in size and construction, no larger or better than is demanded by the business of that city. The public building at Astoria, Oregon, has been completed, furnished, and is now occupied. It has been constructed, in a permanent and substantial manner, of undressed stone, and will undoubtedly be ample for all future wants of the Government in that city. It gives me great pleasure to report that the marine hospital building at Chicago, Ill., has been completed, as well as the grading and fencing of the grounds. It is now occupied, and is pronounced by the supervising surgeon to be the best arranged, best lighted, and best ventilated hospital in the country, and is undoubtedly one of the most substantial and thoroughly constructed buildings of the class ever erected.

The extension, remodeling, and repairs of the Custom-house at Baltimore, Md., are completed. The increase of the business of the Post Office at Norfolk, Va., has rendered it necessary to remove the United States public stores from the Custom-house and Post Office building in that city, in order to provide the additional space required; this has been done, and the entire building refitted and furnished, and it is now in better condition than when first completed. The public building at Mobile, Ala, which was in bad condition and much in need of improvement, has been thoroughly remodeled and repaired. The public building at Galveston, Texas, has been remodeled and refurnished, and is now in better condition than when first completed. The business of the port is rapidly increasing, and as it is the most important on the Gulf of Mexico, I would recommend to the favorable consideration of the department the propriety of erecting a suitable and substantial brick building for the use of the Custom-house, Appraisers', and United States public stores in that city. The public building at Saint Augustine, Fla., which was erected by the Spanish Government prior to the acquisition of that State, has been repaired, and is now in as good condition as the nature of the case would permit.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The remarkable increase in the financial department of the New-York Post Office rendered it necessary to provide accommodations for that branch of the service in the second story of the new Post Office building. To accomplish this the rooms intended for the offices of the Judiciary in that story were appropriated, which of course made it necessary to provide for them elsewhere. This could only be done by the addition of a fourth story to the building, which was authorized by the act approved March 3, 1873. Orders were immediately given for the preparation of the necessary granite, which has been cut, delivered, and is now in place. The work at this time is in such condition that I feel no doubt of the completion of the roof during the present season, or that it will be occupied by the Post Office by the 4th of July, 1874, and be entirely completed during the coming year. The great size of this building and its construction, which has been entirely experimental, have rendered it impossible to estimate its cost with the accuracy that would otherwise have been attained. It is, however, so far completed that it may be safely stated that its cost will not exceed $6,500,000, exclusive of fencing, grading, sewerage, machinery, furniture, and fixtures, or $7,000,000 inclusive of these items. This amount will undoubtedly appear enormous to persons who have not investigated the subject, but, when compared with the size of the building and with the cost of other great structures erected by the Government or by State or municipal authorities, it will be found a cheap structure. The building will be, when completed, larger than any granite or marble building yet commenced by the Government outside of the District of Columbia, and is not only the largest Post Office building in the world, but will have unequaled facilities and accommodations for the transaction of business. Being satisfied that an under-ground way through the City of New-York must sooner or later be constructed, and that in no other manner can quick and ample transit be assured, and that such connection between the various railroads centring in New-York and the Post Office is indispensable, I have made provision by which the mails can, in such an event, be received and delivered in the basement in the same manner as will be the case in the new Post Office at St. Louis. It has also been so arranged that the various newspaper offices can, at a very trifling expense, arrange for the delivery of their issues in that portion of the building, and thereby save much valuable time as well as expense. The magnitude of the building may be inferred from the following statement of labor and material expended in its construction to the present time, viz.: 94,000 cubic yards excavations, 8,000 cubic yards concrete, 5,500 cubic yards rubble, 15,000,000 bricks, 50,000 barrels cement, 15,000 cubic yards sand, 500,000 cubic feet granite, 6,000 tons wrought and cast iron, 350,000 feet, board measure, rough lumber, 5,000 pounds lead, and over 1,000,000 days' labor, exclusive of that expended on contracts for iron-work, &c. I feel confident that when completed and occupied, the most prejudiced will admit that the money has been honestly and judiciously expended, and that the building is worthy of the commercial metropolis of the United States.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.

It was expected that the Post Office and Treasury building at Boston, Mass., would have been so far completed that it could be occupied by the Post Office during the coming Winter. Of this there is at present, I regret to say, no prospect, though it will undoubtedly be completed early next Spring. Every effort has been made to hasten its progress, and I can offer no other excuse for the failure than the embarrassment, confusion, and delays that have followed the great fire. The building covers one-half of the block bordered by Devonshire, Congress, Milk, and Water streets. The remainder was occupied by buildings that were destroyed by the fire, which injured the granite-work of the building in close proximity and in direct contact with the flames, to the amount of $100,000. The streets adjoining were very narrow, Milk street being but thirty eight feet and Water street thirty-nine feet in width. No material damage was, however, sustained by the destruction of the buildings on the opposite sides of the streets, showing conclusively that had it been surrounded by streets of the ordinary width it would have suffered no damage whatever. As it was it proved to be the only building that presented an impassable barrier to the fire, and undoubtedly saved millions of dollars to the City of Boston. In this connection it may be proper to remark that the general plans and estimates of this office were considered very extravagant by many prominent citizens of Boston, who failed to comprehend the possibility of such a conflagration or the danger therefrom. One of these gentlemen was so strongly impressed with the extravagance of the Supervising Architect's ideas that he not only volunteered his advice to the department in an elaborate communication, in which he expressed the opinion that buildings erected by him in that city were sufficiently fire-proof for all practical purposes, and that a large amount would be saved by following his example; failing to convince the department, he endeavored to impress his views upon the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the manner of construction of that building, and of the new Post Office in New-York. The fire proved most disastrous to his theories, the buildings to which he referred offering no more resistance to the conflagration than buildings of the most ordinary construction, showing conclusively that had his advice been followed, the loss to the Government would have amounted to millions of dollars, as the building would have been completed and occupied by the Post Office and Treasury Department, and must inevitably have been destroyed. It has, however, furnished an admirable illustration of the value of such opinions and advice. The site for this building was, it will be remembered, purchased, not by the department, but by a commission appointed by Congress, which consisted of the Mayor and Postmaster, the Assistant Treasurer, the President of the Board of Trade, Hons. Alpheus Hardy and Daniel Davis, of Boston, and though it was, in the opinion of the Postmaster, Gen. William L. Burt, entirely inadequate in size, (in which opinion this office concurred,) the views of the majority prevailed. The result has justified the opinion of the Postmaster, the building being of no more than half the capacity required. This is so apparent that the purchase of the remaining portion of the block has been authorized, as heretofore stated.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The work on the foundation and basement of the new public building in Chicago, Ill., is now nearly completed, and good progress has been made with the superstructure. The cut stone for the building is from the quarries at Buena Vista, Ohio. The material thus far received is of the best quality, and the workmanship unequaled. The principal difficulties in the erection of the building have been overcome, and much greater progress will, it is hoped, be made during the next season. I desire, however, to call the attention of the department to the importance of erecting the Adams street front, for which no appropriation has yet been made. It is of great importance that this front should be erected simultaneously with the remainder, and as the entire building will be required, I would strongly recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the commencement of that wing. Should this be done, a considerable saving in cost as well as time will be made, and the entire building can be placed under roof at an early day.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS, HARTFORD, TRENTON, &C.

Work has been commenced on the Government building at St. Louis, Mo., which will be three stories in height, with a basement, sub-basement, and attic. The basement and sub-basement and a portion of the first story will be of Missouri red granite, the remainder of gray granite from Hurricane Island, Me. The building will have a frontage of 232 feet on Olive and Locust streets, and 177 feet on Eighth and Ninth streets, with a total height of 96 feet to the upper cornice, and 184 feet to the top of the dome. Arrangements have been made with the St. Louis Tunnel and Bridge Company by which the mails on all lines entering St. Louis by that route will be received and delivered directly into the building. This arrangement will, it is believed, effect a large saving in the expense as well as much valuable time, as it will insure the delivery of the mails at the earliest possible moment, and enable the department to defer closing them until the train is leaving the depot. The progress on this work has been, up to the present date, very unsatisfactory. Work has been commenced upon the public building at Hartford, Conn., and it is hoped that the basement story will be completed during the present season. It will be of Quincy granite, but no selection has been made of the material for the superstructure. Work has been commenced upon the public building at Trenton, N. J., and the basement story will be completed during the present season. The building will be 118 feet by 63 feet, three stories in height, with a basement and attic, the latter being intended for files and storage. The exterior of the building will be of sandstone from the quarries of the Clough Stone Company at Amherst, Ohio. The floors of the first story will be of brick arches, turned on iron beams. The limitation on the cost of the building will, if insisted upon, render it necessary to construct the remaining floors and roof of the building of timber, which, it appears to me, would not be economy, and I recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the completion of the building as a fire-proof structure. Work has been commenced upon the public building at Raleigh, N. C. It has, however, been found extremely difficult to procure either material or labor at reasonable rates, and as a consequence very little progress has been made. The public building at Rockland, Me., has been commenced. It will be, when completed, eighty-one feet by sixty-one feet, two stories in height, with basement and attic, and will be constructed of undressed granite with hammered trimmings, the first floor of iron beams and brick arches, and the remaining floors and the roof of timber construction. The proposed new public building at Port Huron, Mich., has been commenced. Considerable difficulty has, however, been experienced in obtaining suitable material. But little progress has been made with the work, and no decision has been reached in regard to the material of which the building will be constructed.

INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the appropriations for the erection of the proposed new public buildings at Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Fall River, Mass.; Covington, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; Little Rock, Ark.; Utica, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J., are not sufficient, and that it is impossible to comply with the restrictions on their cost except by erecting buildings inadequate in size and unsuitable for the purposes intended. The cost of buildings cannot be reduced below the actual market value of the material and labor necessary to furnish the required accommodations; and it appears to me unjust to hold the department responsible for the cost of public buildings when the limitations on their cost are fixed without proper information of the necessities of the case, and in advance of the preparation of estimates, or when the cost has been restricted to a sum much less than the estimates submitted therefor, which have been prepared after a careful investigation of the necessities of the public service, the material available, and the cost of the same. As an illustration: the limitation on the cost of the proposed building at Nashville, Tenn., is less than one-half of the lowest estimate that could justly be made for any building that would answer the purpose, and but little more than one-third of the cost of such a building as should be erected in that city. The cost of the public building at Evansville, Ind., including the site, is limited to $200,000, but it has been found impossible to purchase a site for less than $100,000, in addition to a considerable sum which was contributed by the citizens of that place to make up the deficiency. Only $100,000 therefore remains for the building, or about one-third of the amount required. In Fall River, Mass., the cost of the proposed building and site is limited to $200,000. After the most careful examination and protracted negotiations it was found impossible to purchase a site in any way suitable for less than $103,200. The appropriations for the buildings at the other cities are equally inadequate, and must be increased. The experience of the department has shown that, so far from a saving being effected by the erection of small and unsuitable buildings, the result on the contrary is waste.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

On entering upon the duties of this office I found it in charge of 120 buildings, exclusive of temporary structures. Of these, eighty-eight only had been erected by the Government as permanent buildings; of these, twelve, costing, $748,006 91, having been found unsuitable, have been sold for $291,336 19. Authority has been granted for the sale of four others for the same reasons; three of these, costing $828,611 94, have been offered at public auction, but not sold, the highest bid amounting to but $55,660. Of the remaining seventy-two buildings, eight have been condemned as entirely inadequate and unsuitable, and the erection of new ones authorized in their stead. Five others have been condemned, but no provision has yet been made for replacing them. It will, therefore, be seen that out of eighty-eight buildings that have cost $27,741,328 86, twenty-nine, costing $3,820,961 47, have been already condemned as unsuitable for the Government. This exhibit, bad as it is, does not fully state the facts of the case, as of the remaining fifty-nine buildings not less than five have been extended and thirteen remodeled, and at an early date six others must be extended, two remodeled, and five replaced by other structures, showing that out of eighty-eight buildings erected without proper regard to the necessities of the public service, as previously explained, but thirty-three could be considered in any sense of the word permanent and suitable structures. Of these a large number are in towns of comparatively little importance. Indeed, of the buildings erected or commenced by the Government in the ten principal cities of the United States prior to 1865, but four can be considered of permanent value, namely: the Custom-house at Boston, Mass., the Treasury building at New-York, the Court-house at Baltimore, Md., and the Custom-house at New-Orleans, La.; a statement which appears to me to show conclusively the impolicy of erecting buildings without taking into consideration the necessities of the future or the necessities of the public service. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that in cases where it is not considered desirable to appropriate the amount necessary to erect suitable and permanent buildings, it would be more advantageous to defer action and rent temporary accommodations until such time as the finances of the Government may warrant the appropriation of the necessary amount.

THE TREASURY BUILDING.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the continued growth in the business of the Treasury Department renders it indispensably necessary that action be taken in regard to the rebuilding of the east front of the Treasury Building. The Statistical Bureau has been removed from the building since the date of my last report, but the space so obtained has been absorbed without providing any material relief, and the removal of some of the larger and more important bureaus cannot be long delayed. It may seem an exaggeration, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Treasury Building has not more than half the capacity that is required to accommodate, in a proper manner, all of its different bureaus. I would also recommend that authority be obtained for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Note-Printing Bureau, and for the records of the department, plans and estimates for which were submitted at the last session of Congress. Should this be authorized, it would provide, in addition to the improvements heretofore indicated, sufficient space for all the legitimate wants of the department for many years to come, and is, in my opinion, an improvement second in importance to none now under consideration by the department.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED FOR THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT IN NEW-YORK.

I desire once more to call attention to the necessity for increased accommodations for the Customs Department in New-York City. The apprehensions expressed in my previous reports have been verified, it having been found necessary to rent buildings for the accommodations of a portion of the officers and clerks. The present Custom-house building is not half the size necessary for the proper transaction of the business of that port. The officers and employes of the department are packed into rooms destitute of ventilation and deficient in light. It is, under such circumstances, impossible for them to perform their duties in a prompt, accurate, and satisfactory manner, and I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that a great portion of the delays and errors in the transaction of the public business in that city is attributable to the unsuitable character and insufficiency of the accommodation. The building was not erected for a Custom-house, and cannot be made convenient or suitable for the purpose. It is, at best, but a temporary expedient, and should be considered as such. I therefore desire to renew my recommendations that immediate steps be taken to secure, if possible, from the City of New-York, the whole of the Battery, or such portion thereof as may be found necessary after a careful investigation of the subject, believing, as I do, that there is no other spot in the City of sufficient capacity, or so well adapted to the purpose, or that can be obtained at a reasonable price. I am aware that the project involves a large expenditure, but it should be remembered that more than two-thirds of the entire Customs revenue of the country is collected at this port, and that it would not, at the highest estimate, require more than the revenue collected in two weeks to erect a suitable building; in addition to which the Custom-house property, the Assay Office property, and the old Post Office site could be sold for a sum which would go very far toward defraying, if it did not meet, the entire expenditure. In this connection I desire to renew my recommendation that a suitable Appraisers' Store be erected in the same locality, believing, as I do, that it is of the utmost importance to concentrate, as far as possible, the entire Customs Department in one locality. I desire to call special attention to the urgent necessity that exists for immediate action in regard to the Barge Office in New-York. A fine granite dock and pier was erected some years since, but no appropriation has been made for the building. The Surveyor of the port reports that it is impossible for him to enforce the Revenue laws in a proper manner with the means at his command, and strongly urges the immediate erection of the building. I have examined the question fully, and concur with the views expressed by the surveyor, and would recommend that an appropriation be obtained to carry them into effect. I have, heretofore, called attention to the unsuitable and unsatisfactory character of the accommodations provided for the Appraisers' Department in the City of New-York, and to the excessive rental demanded and necessarily paid for the same. The lease having expired, proposals were invited for the rental to the department of a suitable building, and, after a careful and exhaustive examination of the properties offered, the block of buildings bounded by West, Hubert, Washington, and Laight streets was selected. The buildings in question are probably better adapted to the wants of the Government than any other in the City of New-York, and can be made entirely suitable by a comparatively moderate expenditure. The locality, though not, in my opinion, equal to the Battery, is a good one, and convenient to or readily accessible from every foreign steam-ship line sailing from New-York, and is in every respect superior to the building now occupied. I had previously called the attention of the department to the great danger to be apprehended from fire in the building at present occupied. These apprehensions were verified on the 20th of July last, when the upper stories and a large amount of valuable goods were destroyed; a danger which will be avoided in the new building, which is fire-proof.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

I desire to call attention to the fact that, while the business of this office has increased beyond all expectation, it is not in arrears, and that all claims that have arisen have been promptly settled. At the time I assumed the duties of this office, the unsettled claims, many of which dated from 1842, amounted to upward of $2,000,000, of which claims amounting to $1,599,360 31 have been carefully examined, and, after long and arduous investigation, adjusted by the allowance of $482,129 12. In this connection I desire to call the attention of the department to the fact that, though the annual expenditures of this office have increased since 1865 from $742,316 16 to $9,064,550 46, (exclusive of an unexpended balance of $3,962,190 70,) the claims for extras and additional compensation have steadily diminished and are now nearly nominal; and that, while suits in the Court of Claims were formerly frequent and usually successful, no suit has been brought against the Government for work performed under my administration, and that the comparative cost of work has at the same time been decreased. Great difficulty was formerly experienced in making contracts for material and labor at advantageous rates and in enforcing the same. This was particularly the case in regard to the contracts for stone work, which were usually extravagant in price and the subject of disputes and litigations which, as a rule, resulted adversely to the Government. The experience of the last four years has demonstrated that the system recommended by me in my previous reports, and now in operation on the public buildings at New-York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and on the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building in this city, and popularly known as the percentage system, is the fairest and most equitable yet devised as the basis for contracts in which labor is the principal factor, and in which the quality of the work is determined by the amount of labor expended, or which cannot be accurately specified, or, as a consequence, exacted, such as stone-cutting, plumbing, and other similar work; and it has proved, in spite of the predictions, misrepresentations, and clamor of interested parties, to be the fairest and most economical system for such contracts that has been devised. Prior to the adoption of this system such contracts were the inevitable and usually prolific sources of controversies, claims, and protracted litigation, in many instances the claims amounting to more than the original contract, while the work was, as a rule, unsatisfactory in character and extravagant in cost. I desire once more to call attention to the act of July 12, 1870, in regard to unexpended balances on public works, and to say that a careful and thorough test of the law has justified all of the objections heretofore made thereto, and has demonstrated that the only manner in which its conditions can be complied with is by the suspension of work at the close of the fiscal year, and until the accounts can be settled and adjusted. It should be remembered, also, that the fiscal year terminates on the 30th of June, in the midst of the building season, and that such a course would involve an enormous cost and be of no benefit whatever. The operation of this law has directly increased the cost of work and the duties of this office. It has complicated the accounts; it has necessitated an increase in the number of clerks who examine and adjust them, and, unless repealed or modified in this particular, will render the accounts for works extending over many years so complicated as to make it impossible to settle them within any reasonable time, and has, in addition, rendered it difficult to exercise a proper supervision over the cost of the work. It has also, in many instances, compelled a suspension of work, though the amount necessary for the completion of the building had been appropriated. It is also oppressive, the department being in many instances unable to pay creditors whose accounts are adjusted—whose claims are just and indispensable—even when ample funds have been appropriated for the purpose. I therefore earnestly recommend that the repeal of so much of the law as relates to public improvements be obtained, feeling assured that the interests of the Government will be promoted thereby. In conclusion I desire to call the attention of the department to the enormous amount of business that has been transacted in this office during the past fiscal year, and the inadequate force authorized for the purpose, as well as the insufficiency of the salaries paid. The hours of the department in all other bureaus are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. The hours in this bureau have been necessarily extended until 4 o'clock, and in the case of the principal officers and clerks have seldom terminated before 6, and often at a much later hour.

BAD EFFECT OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

I desire once more to call attention to the Eight-hour law, believing it to be alike injurious to the best interests of the Government and to the workmen themselves. It frequently happens that mechanics and laborers employed by the Government and those employed by private contractors are required to work on the same building, and at the same time. Those employed by the Government work but eight hours, while those employed by the contractors work ten hours per diem. This causes much feeling, and it needs no argument to prove that it is unjust, and that the mechanic who performs ten hours' work is taxed for the benefit of the more favored workman who has friends and influence sufficient to obtain employment for him on Government work. It is also in direct violation of the principles of civil service reform, inasmuch as it converts the employment of mechanics and laborers from a business question of competency and industry to a question of political patronage and personal influence. I do not hesitate to say that it has cost the Government millions of dollars, without benefiting the mechanic or laborer in the slightest degree, or, as far as I am advised, any other persons than perambulating and paid agitators, or the claim agents who have instigated litigations and claims for their own benefit. The law has been fully and fairly tested; the experience of this department, as well as of private establishments, has shown that it is not only impossible for a man to perform as much labor in eight hours as in ten, but that he absolutely performs less work per hour under the eight-hour system. It is a matter of neither interest nor importance to me whether mechanics and laborers perform eight or ten hours' work, provided the hours of labor are the same on public as on private works. It is, however, impossible to conduct work in a proper manner under a system that increases the compensation of mechanics and laborers employed by the Government twenty per cent. above market rates, and thus makes them a favored class, without, as I have previously shown, obtaining any advantage therefrom. I would therefore recommend that such modification of the law be obtained as will entitle all persons employed by the Government to the highest market rates for their labor and the benefit of all local rules and regulations in regard to the hours of labor or otherwise. If this rule is, however, to be the permanent policy of the Government, and its mechanics and laborers are to be compensated at the rate of twenty per cent. above the highest market rates, I see no reason why officers, clerks, and other employes of the Government should not be paid by the same rule. Under the present system gentlemen of education who occupy positions of trust and great pecuniary responsibility in the different bureaus actually receive less than mechanics' wages, and are discriminated against in favor of men who, as a rule, exhibit little interest in the performance of their duties and have no responsibility whatever. It is also a fact that many mechanics receive, under the present system, not only more than their foreman and master-mechanics, but more than the Superintendent of the work on which they are engaged, the latter classes being allowed no compensation for extra labor performed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THE NEW EDIFICE OPENED YESTERDAY.

The beautiful church edifice which has just been completed for the use of the Parish of St. Andrew, at Harlem, was opened with appropriate services by Right Rev. Bishop Potter yesterday morning. At the evening service the Rector of the parish, Rev. Dr. Draper, officiated and delivered the sermon. The new church building is situated on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, near Fourth avenue, and occupies a front of 125 feet. The width of the edifice varies from 60 to 80 feet. It is built in the very beautiful style of church architecture which prevailed in England during the thirteenth century, and consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with aisles. It is in the shape of a cross, and is surmounted with a slate roof, which rises to a height of 55 feet. The tower, situated to the right of the main entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, has an extreme height of 125 feet. The general exterior appearance of the building is a very pleasing one. It is simply, yet elegantly, decorated, and gives every impression of solidity and beauty. The material which has been principally used in the construction of the church is a granite of a fine quality, which was quarried at Niantic, near New-London, Conn., and is now employed for the first time in this City. It is said to be a very hard stone, and is of a most beautiful light gray color, slightly tinted with a delicate pink. The porches, which give access to the church on the north and south sides, are marked features of the exterior. They are beautifully finished in carved stone, and decorated with simple columns of polished Scotch marble of a dark green tint. The interior of the building is decorated most elaborately, the prevailing colors being dark blue, red, and gold. The roof is of open timber construction, with all the main trusses and rafters exposed. It is supported by ten principal and nine minor arches, which rest upon and spring from sixteen beautifully ornamented pillars of iron. The ridge corners, cross timbers, and arch braces are of a hard pine wood, and are painted a deep brown, with bright yellow figured mouldings. The arches and ceiling are decorated with fresco paintings. At night the church is to be illuminated by circles of gas jets, placed in a novel manner around the pillars and at the base of the arches.

All the wood work of the building is of the very hardest quality. The pews are constructed of oak, oiled, polished, and beautifully carved. The seats are covered with cushions of wool damask and will accommodate one thousand persons. The altar and altar trimmings are of the most chaste and beautiful character. The rail in front is made of a hard species of butternut wood, oiled, and surmounted by massive layers of black walnut, carved and polished. Many articles of the altar and other furniture were presented to the church by its friends. The font and altar proper are memorials of Mr. Charles Henry Hall and his wife, the original benefactors of the church. They are contributed by surviving members of the family. The lecturn is a brass eagle and standard, nickle plated, and was contributed by Mr. Thos. H. Walter as a memorial of his wife. The church is lighted by beautifully executed stained glass windows. One of these, a very fine rose window, is contributed by the Sunday-school of the Church. Other windows worthy of special mention are those in the chancel baptistery and children's chapel. They are in the German school of art, and were manufactured by a German firm on Long Island. The subjects of the chancel windows are the Evangelists and the calling of St. Andrew. The windows in the children's chapel are decorated with paintings representing scenes from the childhood of the Savior. The one in the baptistery portrays the presentation of Christ in the Temple and Christ calling little children.

Set in the walls of the church, near the Twenty-seventh street entrance, are two tablets of marble and French sandstone, the one bearing an inscription in memory of Ann Elliott, relict of Col. Lewis Morris, who died at Morrisania in 1848, and who was a most devoted and attentive member of the church, and the other in commemoration of Rev. George L. Hinton, who was the first Rector of the parish.

Every care has been taken to have the heating and ventilation of the building perfect. It will be warmed by hot-air furnaces placed in the cellar, and fresh air will be admitted without draft. The choir will be seated in a low gallery to the left of the altar, and facing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street entrance; here, also, the great organ, now being finished in Boston, will be placed.

The building was commenced in the latter part of August, 1872; the corner-stone was laid on the 2d of November following, and, according to the letter of the contract, was finished and ready for occupancy on Saint Andrew's day, 1873. The cost of the building, exclusive of ground, was $80,000. Mr. Henry M. Congdon, of this City, was the architect.

The history of the Parish of St. Andrew has been a very eventful one. It originated as far back as 1828, and for its use was built the first Episcopal church in Harlem. In the commencement the congregation worshiped in the village academy building on One Hundred and Twentieth street, but at the instance of Rev. Dr. Wainwright, then Rector of Grace Church and afterward provisional Bishop of the diocese, Saint Andrew's Parish was formally organized, and in February, 1829, Rev. George L. Hinton was chosen Rector. During the following Summer twelve lots were bought on the Fourth avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, and in August the corner-stone of a new church was laid by Bishop Hobart. On the 7th of June, 1830, the building was finished and consecrated. In 1832 Rev. Mr. Hinton, the esteemed young Rector, died, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Colt, and later by Rev. Abram B. Hart. This gentleman resigned in 1840, and for some little time, owing to financial trouble, the parish was without a regular minister. Rev. J. Roosevelt Bayley became Rector of St. Andrew's in 1841, but resigned the year after, joined the Roman Catholic Church, and is now Archbishop of Baltimore. Mr. Bayley was succeeded by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, who had charge of the parish for one year. In 1843 Rev. Richard Mason Abercrombie was appointed to the Rectorship and continued to hold that position until 1850, when he was succeeded by Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., who still has charge of the parish. In November, 1862, the church was considerably enlarged and improved. In 1866 there was another enlargement, and a new organ and pulpit were added. In 1870 it was proposed to erect a more commodious edifice, and to secure money for that purpose eight of the lots on Fourth avenue were sold, and brought $26,000. The idea of a new building, however, was postponed for a time, and part of the money was expended in erecting a Sunday-school. This building, which is a very handsome one, was completed in April of 1871. On Saturday night, the 18th of November, 1871, the old St. Andrew's Church building was totally destroyed by fire, and since that time the members of the congregation have been holding service in the building designed for a Sunday-school. Yesterday they worshiped for the first time in the beautiful new church building, which is erected on the old site, and is a fitting monument to the energy, enterprise, and Christian fervor of the Parish of Saint Andrew.

RECEPTION AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

A reception to the young men of the book, stationery, paper, and printing trade was held Saturday evening at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Chairman stated that it had been their custom for years past to hold receptions; that it not only afforded amusement to a large number of young men, but also exhibited to them the working of their institution. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Patton. Mr. Robert Carter was then introduced. He had commenced business in New-York City forty years ago in a little store at a rent of $225 per year. Mr. Fletcher Harper and Mr. Edward Appleton took him kindly by the hand, and welcomed him among them. These two gentlemen were the only publishers living whom he knew at that time. He wished the young men to remember that a weighty responsibility rested upon them. They were responsible for the literature of our country. They should never publish anything impure, or likely to corrupt the minds of the young. Twenty years ago he met Hon. Henry Clay at Saratoga, who had a book—that he had published—always with him, the book that directed him through life, and prepared him for death. Mr. Edward Seymour, of Messrs. Scribner & Co., was next introduced. He said he was too young to give them advice, as his honored predecessor had done. One thing, however, he wanted to impress upon them. It was earnestness in whatever they undertook. Carlisle had said that "Earnestness can make eternity out of a lifetime." He would advise them to read the life of John Stuart Mill as an instance of what a man can accomplish. He wished them to take a lesson from the fate of that man just sent to Blackwell's Island for his crimes in public office. After a song by Mrs. Moon, Mr. A. D. F. Randolph addressed the audience. He said it was not unnatural that at such a gathering his mind should go back to that October, forty-nine years ago, when he walked down Broadway to engage in the book business. He was then a young boy. When he arrived at the City Hall Park he was not sure he had a right to cross it, so he walked down to the corner of Ann street, and up Park-row to Nassau street. He did not do so now. The speaker then related incidents of the publishing business of those days, and stated that the largest printing establishment in the City was that of Daniel Fanshaw, whose power-presses were worked by two donkeys. Those were good old times, when the shops opened at 7 A. M., and closed at 9 P. M. sharp. At that time a boy of twelve could carry in his arms a copy of every book published for children in the United States. Some were present who could probably remember when the first serial novel was issued in the United States. The speaker then advised them to get all the good possible out of their business. It was a good business for everything excepting to make money. They should remember that money was not the chief end of man. He would be glad to see them form guilds among themselves, and raise themselves above the level of ordinary shopmen. Rev. Dr. Patton closed the meeting by stating his experience as a boy in the office of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia. The Chairman then said that their parlors were open, and the audience dispersed.

THE WARD'S ISLAND CHURCH.

Ward's Island has, for some time past, intruded itself upon the notice of the public, in connection with the dispute which arose out of the building of a new church, which was appropriated by the Roman Catholic Chaplain exclusively for Catholic worship, contrary to the laws of this State. Yesterday a TIMES reporter visited the island, and, upon meeting the Superintendent, inquiries were made as to whether any change had taken place in connection with the church, on account of the resolution passed by the Emigration Commissioners last Wednesday, authorizing it to be used by the Protestant and Catholic Chaplains alternately as a place of worship for both denominations. The Superintendent stated that no such change had yet been made, as some time would be required before the resolution could be acted upon. Both congregations attended service yesterday in their respective chapels. Anxious to obtain the views of the inmates upon the subject, the reporter entered into conversation with an intelligent-looking young man who happened to be a Roman Catholic. Upon questioning him as to whether any feeling existed among the inmates of the island respecting the occupation of the church by both denominations, he said the Catholic inmates had a strong objection to have it used by the Protestants, but could assign no better reason for this objection than that it would necessitate the removal of the pictures from the church. "All the fine pictures should be destroyed if the Protestants are to use the church," he remarked, with such peculiar emphasis that the reporter was curious to inspect these "fine pictures," the loss of which seemed so deplorable to the Roman Catholics. The church itself is situated in the centre of the group of buildings under the control of the Emigration Commissioners. It is a neat structure, built in the form of a cross, and seems the most attractive edifice on the island, so that it is little wonder its exclusive possession by the Roman Catholics should have formed a just ground of complaint among the Protestant inmates. With its stained glass windows and modest little spire its exterior appearance at once attracts attention. The walls of the church and every available inch of space on the ceilings over the altar and round the aisles are covered with pictures radiant with all the colors of the rainbow, but whatever may be their merit in a religious point of view there can be no doubt whatever of the fact that they have nothing to lose as works of art by a little toning down with the whitewash brush. It is candidly admitted, however, by the officials on the island that the Roman Catholic Chaplain was actuated by the best of motives in having the walls painted in this manner, and those who differ from him widely in religious matters speak highly of his zeal and efficiency in ministering to the spiritual wants of his congregation. The reporter was next shown through the various wards of the institutions on the island by Dr. Essroger, one of the resident physicians. Systematic order and scrupulous cleanliness were noticeable everywhere. The sanitary condition of the various institutions have not been so favorable for many years past. For several days there has not been a death recorded on the island, and all those at present located in the hospitals are "progressing favorably. Dr. Essroger stated that the rate of mortality was lower than at any previous period, and seemed particularly anxious the reporter should accompany him through the fever hospitals. No serious cases are under treatment in these wards at present. In most instances such of the patients as were able to be up were found reading books at the table in the centre of the ward. This was especially the case among the German patients, but the supply of books in the small library and reading-room adjoining the Protestant Chapel seems wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of those located on the island.

LARGE FIRE IN FRONT STREET.

POPHAM'S LARD FACTORY DESTROYED—DAMAGE $35,000.

It will be remembered that some months ago a series of articles were published in THE TIMES calling attention to many buildings in the City which, if once attacked by fire, would not only be consumed, but in all probability form the nucleus of a large conflagration. Special attention was paid to the oil district in Front and Water streets, and among other buildings pronounced unsafe was the lard factory of William H. Popham, Nos. 51 and 53 Front street. The establishment has long been known as one of the principal, if not the oldest established, lard refinery in the country. An inspection made by a TIMES reporter at that time showed that the building was fairly saturated with lard and oil, and that in the event of a fire occurring great difficulty would be experienced by the firemen in quenching the flames. Yesterday morning the building did catch fire, and by almost superhuman efforts the firemen confined the flames to the lard factory. So great was the danger that two steamboats had to be employed to throw water from the river, and it was only after five hours of unremitting labor that a mastery over the fire was secured. The factory is formed of two four-story brick buildings, Nos. 51 and 53 Front street, which are each fifty feet deep. The buildings are old in construction and material, a large quantity of wood-work being exposed. No. 51 Front street is owned by the Woods estate, and No. 53 is owned by D. S. Miller. About 8:30 o'clock the fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 51 Front. As usual, the uncovered hatchway gave power to the fire. The flames ran down the open hoistway, gathering strength as they went, and passed into the adjoining building, No. 53. The alarm, which was speedily given, brought the down-town engines to the scene. The District Engineer, at once perceiving from the character of the building that a serious fire might be expected, sent out a second alarm and telegraphed for Chief Bates. Inspector McDermott, who was on duty at the Central Office, arrived and took charge of the Police force. Capt. Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, and Capt. Caffrey, of the Second Precinct, were present with a large reserve force of officers, and preserved admirable order. On the arrival of Chief Engineer Bates, who was accompanied by Fire Commissioner Perley, all the measures warranted by their experience were at once adopted, and the fire surrounded and fought at all possible points. The Fire Department steam-boat Fuller, and the Police boat Seneca, which had been telegraphed for, were anchored in the river opposite the warehouse and did good service, furnishing an immense quantity of water. At 1 o'clock yesterday the fire was completely under control, and the firemen, thoroughly worn out by their arduous labors, were allowed to return to the various engine-houses. The loss on stock and machinery to Mr. Popham is estimated at $25,000, which is covered by an insurance. No. 51 Front street is damaged about $3,000, while No. 53 is damaged $6,000. Both buildings are fully insured.

SECESSION OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

A TIMES reporter called upon the following gentlemen yesterday, to ascertain their views in reference to the secession of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter was first visited, and he stated that he was not present at the meeting of Bishops at Grace Church on Saturday, owing to a previous engagement which called him out of town. He had not been apprised of the result of the conference. The "six months' notice," he said, which had been published as a resolution passed by the committee on Saturday, was a canonical law, and applicable to any case of the same nature. Bishop Cummins had virtually deposed himself, by notifying the presiding Bishop of his withdrawal from the communion. He was decidedly of the opinion that Bishop Cummins' action would have no influence on the Low Church Party. As far as he had learned, the clergy had denounced his action. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., stated that he knew nothing of the matter further than that he had received a circular from Bishop Cummins, inviting his attendance at the meeting in Association Hall on Tuesday next. Rev. Dr. Dix said his only knowledge of the affair was gathered from the newspapers. He had heard nothing officially. He believed the Low Church Party had denounced the action of Bishop Cummins. It would be a nine days' wonder, and there it would end.

THE RUMORED HORSE DISEASE.

A report having been printed in a Sunday newspaper of the reappearance of the epizootic in this City, a TIMES reporter was yesterday sent to ascertain the truth of the matter. It was asserted that every car and stage stable had already one or more horses suffering from the distemper. The veterinary doctor of the Second Avenue Line having 1,065 horses under his charge, stabled at Sixty-third Ninety-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, says there is not a case of epizootic in the stables, nor are there any indications of it. He was asked to visit the stables of a stage line last week, where a number of horses were sick. He says the horses are suffering from dropsy, which is frequently the case where they had only a slight attack of epizootic last year, the disease usually affecting the legs. The Third Avenue Company own 1,800 horses; the Fourth Avenue, 670; the Sixth, 900; the Seventh, 1,200; the Eighth, 1,100; the Ninth, 200; and the Tenth, 1,000. But few of these horses are in the hospitals, and not one is known to have the epizootic. The New-York Transfer Company own 475 horses, nearly all of them being in a healthy condition. The Madison Avenue and Wall Street Stage Line and the Fulton Ferry Croton Line own respectively 650 and 600 horses, all being free from even the appearance of the plague. A number of livery stables were also visited, at which hundreds of horses are stabled, and not a single case of epizootic was reported anywhere.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—An accident occurred on Saturday morning on the Midland Railway, near Leicester, by which fifteen persons were injured, one fatally. *The Railway News*, the English organ of the Erie Railway Company, publishes a proposal for the issue of $22,000,000 more of the ordinary Erie shares at 35 currency, instead of issuing bonds.

SPAIN.—The firing was resumed fiercely at Cartagena, yesterday, by both sides.

HOME.

WASHINGTON.—The formal protocol, embracing the terms of settlement of the Virginius affair, was drawn and signed on Saturday, by Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, and Secretary Fish. The Republican caucus on Saturday night nominated all the officers of the last House for re-election except the Postmaster, King, who was not a candidate. The Democratic caucus nominated Fernando Wood for Speaker. Gen. Sherman, in his report to the Secretary of War, numbers the actual strength of the regular army at 29,505.

CANADA.—Four additional victims have been added to the accidental poisoning case in Montreal, making the total number of deaths seven, and leaving five still in a precarious condition.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, left here on Friday for the East, on her mission against polygamy. She will speak in New-York and Washington.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Navigation north of the Rhinebeck is effectually closed, and all of the upper Hudson boats have gone into Winter quarters.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Constable in Boston made several seizures of liquor on Saturday. The citizens of Cambridge have nominated Mayor Bedford for re-election.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The extensive planing mill of N. B. Livingston & Co., in East street, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday, involving a loss of $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—Three children were drowned by the sinking of a canal-boat in the Delaware River, near Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday morning.

LOCAL.

William M. Tweed was removed from the Tombs on Saturday, and conveyed to the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island.

William Fullerton, John Graham, and W. O. Bartlett, of Tweed's counsel, were fined $250 each, by Judge Davis, on Saturday, for contempt of court. The fines of each were paid to Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, before leaving the court. The junior counsel were reprimanded.

Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, was sentenced on Saturday to seven years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

The total number of arrivals at Castle Garden during the past week were 3,490.

During the past week the Police of Brooklyn arrested 444 persons. The taxes collected in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $35,283 56.

The Wall street market was buoyant on Saturday, stocks advancing very generally in price.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Jersey City on the 18th prox. for the first time in eighteen years.

On Friday evening last there were confined in the Tombs 445 prisoners, ninety of which were females. Never in the past have there been so many prisoners in the City Prison at one time.

Ingersoll's boat-building establishment, No. 159 South street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Among the boats destroyed were the little Red, White, and Blue and the Graphic.

AMERICAN CANADIANS.

It is estimated that there are now at least 20,000 residents of Canada who were born on this side of the line. They are to be found in all the large cities, such as Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa, and they are rapidly gaining in numbers and influence. The Albany *Journal* thus refers to some of the more prominent among them: 'Many of the American-Canadians are in the lumber business along the Ottawa Valley and other lumber districts, while not a few are interested in the manufacture of wooden pails, boxes, sashes, &c. Some are dealers in pork and flour, &c., and more are mill-owners or millers. All are noted for thrift and enterprise, and earn good livings. In their enterprise they set an example to the native Canadians, who are disposed to live an easy, inactive life. A few of our Canadian cousins, so to speak, are large property-holders; for instance, there is Mr. H. Stevens and Ira Gould, of Montreal, and Halliday, of Toronto. In the eastern townships also there are many landed proprietors who are men of wealth.

In Parliament there are half a dozen Americans or American-Canadians, all noted for their shrewdness and tact. First is:

Joseph M. Currier, member from Ottawa, the capital, who is in the lumber business, and has made money at it. He, for some years past, has cast his vote for the late Ministry, as it is necessary that the Ottawa lumber dealers should be on the Government side. Mr. Currier is generally popular in the Ottawa Valley.

John H. Pope is member for Compton, E. T., where he holds a large property. He has always cast his vote on the same side and for reasons of expediency. Mr. Pope is a very respectable man in his public and private capacity.

Hon. L. H. Holton sits in the House of Commons for Chateauguay, and was a member of the reform Government of 1862-1864. He is a man of good commercial standing in Montreal, but has not made his mark in politics. He is wealthy.

Joseph Rymal is member for the South Riding of Wentworth, and is called the Jester of the House, for his irrepressible wit. He is a thorough Reformer, and is always returned by his constituents. He is a large landed proprietor also in his county.

John Y. Brown is member for one of the Ridings of Brant, and is a man of consequence along the Grand River. He casts his vote on the Reform side, but has never cut a figure (of speech) in the House. He is said to be a man of moderate wealth.

Hon. D. S. Huntington is member for Shefford, E. T., and is a leading man in his section, as well as a good legislator and fluent speaker in Parliament. He it was who made that bold stand in the Pacific scandal case. In 1864 he was a member of the Macdonald-Dorion Ministry.

All these gentlemen are either Americans or of American parentage, and all are shrewd, practical men; but it must be said few of them speak well in the House, though they are close observers of all that passes in it. This element of the Dominion population is an honor to it, and infuses energy into the inert mass."

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY.

A thrifty journal in Texas, which regards war as inevitable and the acquisition of Cuba a necessity, wants troops raised at once in that State, apparently that they may be used against the Indians at any rate, whether they afterward contend against Spain or not. It says: "We suggest that Gen. Tom. Harrison, Gen. John R. Taylor, and other Confederate chieftians who can be trusted by the United States Government with the command of troops with safety to herself, immediately offer their services to the Government with 10,000 or 20,000 Texas volunteers. They will, no doubt, be accepted at an early day, as we notice that recruiting is already going on in New-Orleans in response to Gen. Longstreet's offer. The troops, while they were being organized, could be profitably and appropriately used to protect our citizens on the Rio Grande and our Indian frontiers."

NEW MARRIAGE LAWS IN ITALY.

The Italian Minister of Justice, Signor Vigliani, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is to introduce a new marriage bill in the Chamber during the forthcoming session. Although the institution of civil marriage has been adopted in Italy, there is no law to prevent the religious ceremony from being performed without previous registration before the civil authorities. The consequence is, as the priests do all they can to discourage civil marriages, that in many districts the number of illegal marriages, i. e., of those which have not been previously performed before a civil magistrate, is far greater than that of legal ones. This state of things was allowed to continue for some time, in the hope that the evil would right itself when people found that unless they were married before a magistrate their children would be treated as illegitimate; but it appears from the reports on the subject collected by the Minister from the provincial prefects that the number of illegal marriages, instead of diminishing, is on the increase. Although no reports have been received from Florence and Parma, those from the other districts show that no fewer than 73,000 illegal marriages have been performed since the bill for introducing civil marriages became law. The bill which is now to be introduced provides that no priest shall perform the marriage ceremony in a church except on production of a certificate showing that it has already been performed before the magistrate.

THE CITY'S POOR.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN COUNCIL—A PLAN OF RELIEF ADOPTED.

A conference of the representatives of the various religious and benevolent societies of New-York was held Saturday evening at the Bible-house, in Third avenue, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz presiding. The meeting was convened by a call signed by the Presidents and Superintendents of a number of the charitable institutions operating among the poor of the City for the purpose of devising a means of bringing the various benevolent institutions in the City into joint co-operation in dispensing their charities only to such as are really in need of assistance, and thereby putting an end to the system of fraud which has been so long practiced by large numbers of vagrants who trade upon the public benevolence by making false representations.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton said the committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted the following:

1. That a new committee of nine, hereinafter referred to, be appointed by this meeting to aid in securing adequate and useful charitable relief for those who may be in need thereof, in the City of New-York, the coming Winter, and better methods in applying such relief hereafter; such committee to be regarded neither as a new organization for dispensing relief, nor as being formed by reason of any purpose of departing from the accustomed agencies of charitable aid, but as made necessary only by reason of the great depression of business, and of the need of more system and care in the relief of the poor.

2. That a statement be at once supplied to the journals by such committee dissuading those in want, belonging elsewhere, from pressing into the City when the number of such persons are already excessive, and the expense of their support is greatest; and that in such statement, and by proper application to the State Board of Charities, under the 661st chapter of the laws of 1873, the foundation be laid for the proper measures for protecting this City by causing all those who come here without having a proper residence in the City, to be treated and supported as State paupers, as said statute provides. And that said committee also use its means and influence to procure employment in the country for the able, unemployed poor now in this City, and to disseminate correct information as to the resources of the laboring population, and the numbers and prospects of those needing assistance in this City.

3. That the rule be in the outset announced and in practice carried out by such committee, that every practicable precaution will be taken to ascertain that every applicant for charity seeks aid in good faith, and by reason only of real necessity, so that the fact of these extra provisions may not have the disastrous effect of disarming personal exertion and of promoting claims of charity as a right or a convenience.

4. That such committee use all practicable means for encouraging the application of such aid in such form as will most enable the poor to remain in their accustomed homes, and take their meals and find their beds in accustomed places, rather than congregate promiscuously or otherwise in additional buildings, to be supplied at the public charge, where home virtues will decay, and there might be developed a dangerous spirit, which will claim the supply of meals and beds at the public charge as a political duty.

That as far as possible said committee encourage the furnishing of aid through existing charitable organizations according to their merit and capacity, rather than through any enlarged application of official action, which, except in case of real necessity, will be likely to awaken unreasonable expectation, and to discourage efforts for self-support on the part of the poor.

That each such organization be at once requested to inform the committee, and, from time to time, to keep such committee informed as fully as is practicable, of the number of persons such organization has assisted, is assisting, and can assist, and the nature of such assistance.

That such committee request the State Board of Charities to hold the necessary meeting, and to authorize the members of such committee (and their Superintendents), or as many of them as are deemed desirable, to exercise in this City the powers of inspection and investigation, for this Winter, which may by said board be conferred under the 8th section of the 571st chapter of the laws of 1873.

8. That the Commissioners of Charity and Correction as well as the Commissioners of Emigration, be requested to co-operate with this committee, and to use the greatest precaution against causing it to be understood that it will be more easy here than elsewhere, or this year than in former years, to live, without necessity, at the public charge, or in houses furnished by the City which are superior to the homes of the honest and industrious poor, who do not apply for public aid.

9. That the committee open a central office where information herein contemplated, as coming from organizations of charity, may be received, and where useful information shall be given to the poor in respect of the charitable aid available and most appropriate for their relief.

10. That the committee employ a suitable Superintendent, and one or two assistants, as may be found useful, (of which one shall be a female,) whose duties shall be to aid in obtaining such information, and in the relief of the poor, upon the principles here laid down, and as such committee shall direct.

11. That, generally, the committee co-operate with the various charitable organizations and authorities in promoting the relief of the poor, and securing useful and just charitable aid in all ways consistent with these principles, and have power to fill vacancies in its membership.

12. That such committee collect subscriptions sufficient for only its own wants in carrying this plan into effect, and from time to time publish the amount of the same and state the use made thereof; but that such committee encourage subscriptions through such accustomed channels of charitable aid as they shall find most useful and efficient.

13. That said committee, at the conclusion of its labors, make a written report to the State Board of Charities, stating its action and results thereof, and therewith incorporate such suggestions for improved administration and further enactments as in the opinion of the committee will tend to secure more co-operation among organizations of charity, and prevent abuses on the part of pretended paupers and cripples in this City.

14. That at the close of their administration such committee call a further meeting, on the request of any three members of the committee, to consider any final report they may intend to make before submitting the same to the State Board of Charities; and that in case of exigency, the majority of said committee may call a special meeting at any time, on notice similar to that calling this meeting.

15. That in the opinion of this meeting the clergymen in this City will render an important public service by addressing their congregations upon the subject of providing and administering charitable aid upon the general plan herein set forth, and they are respectfully requested to do so.

16. That the committee appointed to present a plan for charitable administration is hereby discharged.

Mr. Whitmore said he thought Mr. Eaton's plan was intended too much as a temporary provision to meet the present exigencies. What they wanted was a permanent organization.

Mr. Eaton observed that it would look like putting back a horse when he was half-way across the river to stop short at this stage of the proceedings, for it was proposed to establish something permanent.

The Chairman said he thought Mr. Whitmore's views would be met by the last clause in the report, by which it was proposed to bring all the charities into co-operation by assigning to them certain functions.

Mr. Bruer referred to the impositions practiced by those seeking relief, and said he considered the resolutions offered by Mr. Eaton covered the whole ground.

After some remarks from Dr. Harris, Mr. Nathan Bishop and other speakers, the plan proposed by Mr. Eaton was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Henry Day, Adam W. Spier, E. M. Kingsley, Theo. Roosevelt, D. Edwin Howley, B. B. Atterbury, Jos. Seligman, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Edwin McGlynn.

ICE ON THE HUDSON.

The prevailing cold snap has filled the Hudson River from Poughkeepsie north with heavy ice. Nearly all the Upper Hudson boats have gone into Winter quarters. No boat can get through to Albany to-day. Between the upper and lower light-houses Esopus Meadows the river is full of ice. Off Rhinebeck and at the mouth of Rondout Creek immense fields of ice float sluggishly along with the tide to the danger of vessels of any kind. Between Barrytown and Tivoli the river is choked from shore to shore with heavy masses of ice. Opposite Tivoli and just south of Saugerties light-house on the west shore, a large schooner lies in a dangerous position, having been crowded ashore by the ice. The ferry-boat between Rhinebeck and Rondout manages to run pretty regularly yet, though at times she experiences great difficulty in crashing through the ice which has floated down from above. The ferry-boat which plies between Tivoli and Saugerties does not run regularly, in consequence of the heavy ice obstructions. Between Malden and Germantown the ice is so heavy that positively no boat can get through it. It was only on Thursday, however, that the steamer Ontario passed there going south with [illegible] boats in tow. She was the last steamer that left Albany, and had she waited two or three days longer, she and her tow would have been frozen in for the Winter.

Between Germantown and Catskill the river is effectually closed. No boat can get through the ice between those two points, and Friday afternoon they commenced crossing there on foot. The Catskill ferry-boat experiences great difficulty in making her trips, and as the weather yesterday afternoon grew cold fast, her track will probably be closed to-day or to-morrow. At Roger's Island, just north of Catskill, an ice-barge is frozen in. At Hudson, the ferry is choked with running ice, and the ferry-boat does not make very regular trips. From Hudson to Albany the river is effectually closed for the season. It is possible that navigation from this City to Rondout will be open for several days yet, but no boat can go beyond the latter point. A sudden cold term, however, would so clog the river between Poughkeepsie and Rondout with ice that all transportation by water would have to be suspended.

In view of the present situation, the Winter rates for freight and passengers on the Hudson River Railroad will go into effect on Monday next. [illegible] vessels do not go north of Poughkeepsie. With the closing of the river the running of trains on the Athens and Schenectady Railroad has ceased, and yesterday 100 Italians, who have been employed in handling the freight at the Athens Depot, were sent from Athens to Pier No. 80 North River, to work for the Winter. The steamers Eagle and [illegible] of the Newburg and Albany Line, have gone into Winter quarters.

AN UNINSURED INSURANCE BUILDING.

The building No. 72 Wall street, owned and occupied by the New-York Fire Insurance Company, was damaged $2,000 by fire yesterday. Not insured. The furniture was damaged $1,500; not insured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PREPARATION AND MOUNTING OF MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS. By THOMAS DAVIES. Edited by JOHN MATTHEWS, M. D., F. R. M. S., Vice President of the Quekett Microscopical Club. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1873.

HALF HOURS WITH THE MICROSCOPE. Being a popular guide to the use of the Microscope as a means of amusement and instruction. By EDWIN LANKESTER, M. D. Illustrated from nature by Tupper West. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1873.

These two small volumes form a portion of the series of popular manuals which is in course of publication by the Messrs. Putnam. They are new editions, with improvements specially adapted to bring them down to the latest requirements, and they are in all respects admirably suited to the wants of students, physicians, and microscopists generally, who will probably look in vain for anything better. The instructions given by Mr. Davies are elaborate and complete in all particulars, both for the mounting of permanent specimens and for the examination of those which, like nerve tissue, cannot be preserved with advantage. He also enumerates many very beautiful microscopic objects, such as coal, whalebone, coralline, &c., which do not come within the scope of Dr. Lankester's work. In the latter, after giving sufficient space to an explanation of the principle and use of the microscope itself, each successive chapter is devoted to some of the objects that should receive the attention of the inquirer under various circumstances—in the garden, in the country, at the pond-side, at the seaside, and indoors. A chapter on polarized light is valuable. It is always difficult to convey to the mind of the student a correct impression in the first instance of this phenomenon. We can recall to memory at least five different methods, adopted by as many different men, all holding the highest rank in the world of science. But none of them seem to us to be clearer than that chosen by Dr. Lankester, who has throughout rendered his explanations the more clear by a series of carefully-executed illustrations, which, as the work is chiefly devoted to minute structures in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, are the more necessary. Both volumes are invaluable aids to all who are engaged in practical microscopy, whether followed as a profession or an amusement.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, D. D. New-York: MASON, BAKER & PRATT. 1873.

A good cause may sometimes be injured when the defense is weak and the assault strong. Nay, if the defense be weak it often suffers when the attack is not strong. The cause undertaken here by Dr. Scudder is an excellent one, and his treatment of it we have inquired into with more than ordinary interest. But it has not satisfied us. The question with which the author introduces his essay is this: "Is it best to retain the Bible in our public schools?" and we fully agree with him when he tells us that it is a momentous question. He proceeds to argue that the question must have an affirmative answer. But herein lies his weakness. He assumes, as is too often done, that the Catholics would answer it negatively, whereas they do not. This point needs attention. Popes Gregory VII. and Innocent III. condemned all permission to the people to read the Bible. The Council of Toulouse forbade the possession by the laity of either the Old or New Testament, and so, too, did the Council of Tarracona. The Wicliffe translation was forbidden to be used by the Oxford Synod in the fifteenth century, and in the seventeenth the Jerusalem Synod came to a similar decision. Pope Clement XI., little more than seventy years ago, pronounced it a "false, scandalous, pernicious, and blasphemous error," to assert that the people should one and all read the Scriptures, and Bible societies have been denounced down to quite recent years. The fourth rule of the Council of Trent is very decided against the use of the Bible by the laity without permission from the Church, and that rule was reaffirmed by Gregory XVI., Leo XII., and others. These are among the principle—they are far from being all—the authorities which are usually taken in arguing that the Catholic Church is averse to the use of the Bible. But there is manifestly an error which Protestants will do well to take note of. We are constantly being told by the Catholic priesthood that the use of the Bible in schools is not objected to. Is there any inconsistency in that statement? We think not. The reason why Catholics agree with Protestants, to answer Dr. Scudder's question in the affirmative, and yet differ as soon as they proceed to apply it in practice, turns upon the definition that each puts upon "the Bible." What is meant by "the Bible?" The Protestant says he means the English version of the Holy Scriptures. The Catholic says that he means the Douay version of the Holy Scriptures. If the many decrees that have, during many centuries, been leveled against the popular use of the Bible be examined it will be seen that they are aimed chiefly at the right of private judgment and the use of a Protestant translation, both of which the Church resists as strenuously to-day as it did in the days of the Seventh Gregory. It is here then that issue should be joined, and it is upon this basis that the contest must be urged if the result is to be as complete as we should like to see it; though we confess that our wishes are stronger than our hopes. Abuse of the Catholics, abuse of the Protestants, does not help matters. Much of the reasoning presented to us is scarcely less irrelevant, and although it may be true that the Catholics, callous to argument, will be satisfied with nothing less than absolute control over the religious teaching of Catholic children, yet we should like to see the defense of the Protestant cause much more strongly conducted than we find it in Dr. Scudder's well-intended effort. His premises, it will be alleged, are erroneous. When he says that "there comes a demand that the Bible shall be excluded" from the schools, Catholics will deny the truth of the assertion. They will tell him that the demand is not to exclude the Bible, but to exclude the Protestant version of the Bible from Catholic children. Again, when he says that the Catholics have no allegiance to the American Government, that their loyalty is not American but Papal, they will again deny the charge and the truth of the premises; and so we might go on through many pages of Mr. Scudder's argument, discovering weak points in his tactics, which materially lessen, if they do not nullify, the force of his attempt. His direction to the Christian morality of public officers, for instance, is a sorely impolitic manœuvre, and one that he must in his conscience feel presents exceedingly precarious foothold for one who stands upon it to resist the onset of a wary and well-disciplined foe. Agreeing, as we do, with the conclusion that Dr. Scudder arrives at, we regret the more that we are unable to follow him heartily on the road by which he reaches it. But we should not feel ourselves safe there, and we do not think that the doctor is safe either.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. Complete. By CHARLES DICKENS. Brattleboro. T. P. JAMES. 1873.

It is much to be hoped that Mr. James will not be angry with us if we assume that he is an honest man. With his permission, we will do so. Whenever we look at the above title we are reminded of the magnitude of the favor we are asking, because we know, and everybody knows, that Charles Dickens did not complete the *Mystery of Edwin Drood.* But we hope it will be granted, and that we may be allowed—if only for a little time—to assume that Mr. James is a man of his word. We are then bound to believe that while Charles Dickens in the body, a tangible and visible entity, wrote the first portion of this work, it was Charles Dickens in the spirit, an incorporeal and invisible ghost, who wrote the second portion, through the mediation and by the aid of Mr. T. P. James. Believing this, and reading the book, we cannot help being struck at the evident power of the corporeal Dickens and the miserable incapacity of the spiritual Dickens. It is rendered now quite clear to us that men's talents are not always improved when men die, and if the whole of the next world is such a deplorable falling off from this, as it seems to be, we are exceedingly sorry for it. It fully accounts for the bad spelling of which spirits are guilty when they rap on tables, and the glaring ignorance they often display about things concerning which they profess to be well informed. Here is a new field for Germans and metaphysicians. Man deteriorates when he dies. If he was a genius in this world he has become a fool in the next. The individual who stands foremost in the ranks of authors here, degenerates to a miserable twaddler there. It is grievous to think that Charles Dickens, who was once so justly famous, can now write nothing better than the concluding chapters of this saddening book. It is a falling off indeed—from the heights of fame and excellence to the dark depths that reach far, far away below the plane of mediocrity. For, Mr. James is an honest man, and we must perforce believe him.

LASCINE. By an Oxford Man. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1873.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith were once waiting together for the train at a station on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The former was a man of local eminence, and a permanent resident in the village. The latter had recently rented a house there for the season. Mr. Brown introduced himself, and suggested that Mr. Smith should become a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Smith objected on the ground that he belonged to another denomination. Mr. Brown protested that it made no difference, for did they not all spring from the same root? Whereupon he diverged into a fulmination against the Papists, and afterward indulged in a yet more violent diatribe against "Oxford and Oxford men," who were "a blight upon Christianity and the curse of Protestantism." Mr. Smith merely replied: "I am an Oxford man myself." But Mr. Brown evidently thought the argument conclusive. He rose from the bench, where both had been sitting, as though it had suddenly become exceedingly hot, and he moved away from the presence of the Oxonian as from some very unclean thing. Now, if *Lascine* should come into Mr. Brown's hands, or into the hands of anybody possessing Mr. Brown's sentiments, we advise them not to read it. It will make them very angry. It is well written, though the plot is very doleful, and not by any means as satisfactory as it might have been. But that is of less importance than the momentous fact that the book is an argument in favor of the Roman Catholic faith, and, more shocking yet, a defense of the Society of Jesus! If we had not been told on the title-page, with the indorsement of the Messrs. Appleton, that it was written by "An Oxford Man," we should have doubted it. There are several provincialisms which are not Oxonian. The description of Christ Church is not Oxonian. Nevertheless, we have to believe that the writer is an Oxford man, and, of course, we do our duty. The book is not large; the pages are small and few, and the types are large and leaded; yet the chapters are filled with death and sorrow. Edward Lascine is a younger son, who leaves Oxford to join the Roman Catholic Church, and he suffers persecution in consequence. His father cuts him off with £50 a year, and ultimately himself becomes a Catholic, and dies. A beautiful girl falls in love with Edward, and, out of pure affection to him, marries his friend!—and then she dies. Then there are other deaths and "crosses" and flowers and prayers, and everything necessary to depict, according to the writer's ideas, the beauties of Catholicism; and ultimately the hero, in some indescribable manner, makes his appearance singing mass in a primitive chapel in the prairies of the far West. We shall not satisfy public curiosity to the full, but refer it to the book, than which we meet with many better and many worse.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Orrin Professor of History and Political Economy In Williams College. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

The value and popularity of this work are indicated by its success. Although, as in all treatises on political science, there is ample scope for discussion, we do not feel it necessary to offer any detailed criticism of a book which, through previous editions, has become well known. This is the eleventh, carefully revised, and enlarged to the extent of about forty pages. Without assenting to all Mr. Perry's statements, his work must be pronounced as generally sound in what it advances and one deserving careful examination.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Giles's Minority. Roberts Bros.
Cicero De Senectute. Ginn Bros.
Wonters. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Buzz-a-Buzz. H. Holt & Co.
Young Prince Marigold. Macmillan & Co.
Child World. Shepard & Gill.
Hans Brinker. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.
Bianca Cappello. Hurd & Houghton.
Songs from Southern Seas. Roberts Bros.
Man and Wife. Harper & Bros.

THE STEAM CANAL BOATS.

D. W. Greene, of Troy, the engineer of the commission to award the $100,000 prize for steam canal boats offered by the State, has prepared the following summary of the results of the trial which commenced at Syracuse Oct. 15, and terminated at Utica two days later:

Name of Boat.	Total time from Syracuse to Utica. h. m.	Detention. h. m.	Running time. h. m.
No. 1. Wm. Baxter	20:00	2:02 4-10	18:03 6-10
No. 2. Wm. Newman	27:08	4:28 4-10	21:39 6-10
No. 3. C. C. Pope	26:35	4:09 4-10	22:25 6-10
No. 4. Port Byron	29:00	6:26 4-10	22:33 6-10
No. 5. Central City	27:52	5:43	22:09 1-10

SPEED.

Boat.	Syracuse to Utica. m. p. h.	Syracuse to Rome. m. p. h.	Rome to Utica. m. p. h.	In Still Water. m. p. h.
1	3.09	2.97	3.52	3.40
2	2.59	2.41	3.48	2.89
3	2.50	2.29	3.29	2.77
4	2.40	2.29	3.25	2.77
5	2.53	2.29	3.52	2.77

	COAL CONSUMPTION.		PROPELLING INSTRUMENT.	
Boat.	Total. Pounds.	Per Mile. Pounds.	Speed of. m. p. h.	Apparent Slip. Per cent.
1	830	14.82	4.55	32 1-10
2	4,250	75.89	7.68	66 3-10
3	2,520	45	5.15	51 6-10
4	5,425	96 9-10	7.59	67 1-5
5	7,080	126.43	5.72	54

The detentions of the Baxter were much less than those of the other boats, she having made the run with but fifty-three minutes' detention at Rome and the locks, while the other boats were detained there from one hour and a half to three hours and forty-five minutes. The Troy *Press*, in which the summary appears, says: "The Newman, after the completion of the trial, substituted a screw for the hydraulic propeller used during the trial, and the result has been reduced to about thirty-five pounds per mile, and her speed has been increased to an average of 2.48 miles per hour from West Troy to Buffalo, including all the detentions, and 3.41 miles per hour for the actual running time."

DEFALCATION IN VERMONT.

The Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue Taxes for the Third District of Vermont, Anson J. Crane, of Burlington, has been declared to be a defaulter to the Government to the amount of about $17,600. The St. Albans *Messenger* says: "The deficit in Mr. Crane's accounts dates back, we are informed, to about two years ago, which would indicate that he was somewhat in the mire at the time of the defalcation in the Custom-house at Burlington. It seems that when Senator Edmunds reached Washington after his return from Europe, early in October, he was notified by the Treasury Department of an irregularity in Mr. Crane's accounts, and the Collector was summoned to Washington to straighten matters. The embarrassment proved to be, however, more than he could weather through, and it has therefore gone on record as another case of embezzlement of funds. Mr. Crane imputes the criminality of his embarrassment to his former deputy, Edward A. Jewett, claiming that Jewett embezzled the money. Mr. Crane's predecessor, Carlos Baxter, charges Jewett with a similar crime while in his employ, and a legal action against him is now pending. Mr. Crane is senior partner of the firm of Crane & Stacy, who have been proprietors of the American Hotel for nearly two years, and in which business it is believed he has sunk a good deal of money. Mr. Crane has always appeared to live in a plain, unostentatious manner, and has been quite generally respected as a genial and well-disposed man. He is a native of Huntington, and practiced law there for several years before moving to Burlington. We understand that his defalcation will fall heavily upon his bondsmen, who are Messrs. L. B. Platt, Geo. H. Bigelow, Wm. G. Shaw, Geo. F. Edmunds, and Jed P. Clark. He has surrendered his interest in the American, and the house is again in charge of its former proprietor, Mr. H. H. Howe."

A LIBERAL PROFESSION.

"Parents in search of a profession for their sons," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette,* "might do worse, indeed could hardly do better, than make Russian monks of them, for, to judge by the account given of these holy men by a correspondent of the *Tablet,* writing from Novgorod, there are few positions more enviable. There are, it seems, in Russia, 9,000 monks and nuns who are waited on by 16,000 lay brothers, or sisters, as the case may be, who are really servants, although they wear the monastic habit instead of a livery. All the property of the monasteries was confiscated in 1764 by the Empress Catherine, who at the same time assigned to these establishments in compensation a money indemnity which amounts at the present day to about 400,000 roubles per annum. She, however, took the precaution to make a regulation that no monastery should acquire any landed property without permission by a Royal rescript. The monks have been none the worse for this act of spoliation. The piety of the Russian people has made them ample amends. The annual offerings to monasteries to which pilgrimages are made, and which nearly all contain relics or miraculous images, amount to no less than 10,000,000 roubles, (£1,583,633 6s. 3d.,) and for the last 100 years the legacies in money alone have constituted a capital producing 8,000,000 of rentes annually. The result is that each individual monk has an annual income of £154 7s. 6d. at his own disposal, and one-third of the revenue of a monastery belongs to the superior, so that the poorest of the archimandrites have from 200 to 10,000 roubles (£1,583 6s. 8d.) per annum. There are others who have as much as 30,000 roubles, (£4,750,) equal to an ambassador's salary. The monks, moreover, engage in trade, lend money at cent. per cent., and indulge in speculations. Very few of them are engaged in studious pursuits, a love of money rather than learning being their ruling passion."

THE COLVOCORESSES CASE.

The Colvocoresses insurance case, which was assigned for trial before the Superior Court at Litchfield, Conn., in November, will not be brought up this term for want of time, and as Chief Justice Seymour, who will preside there next term, is debarred from trying it, the case will probably be indefinitely postponed. The Winsted *Herald* says: "We hear rumors of a compromise in the case, but which side, if either, moves for a compromise we are not informed."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY, for Tuesday, Dec. 2.—138, Ryerson vs. Steam-boat Antelope et al.; 85, Fechtenberg vs. Bark Woodland et al.; 145, Shea vs. Canal-boat A. H. Daniels; 146, Gjonle vs. Ship Loch Tay; 173, Campbell vs. Ferry-boat Superior; 22, Ahrens vs. Moller; 93, Ludlow vs. Brig Monte Christo; 175, Hawkins vs. Schooner Alaska.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—457½, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 2505, Learned vs. Ryder; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 669, Claflin vs. Wolfesbouck et al.; 1043, Hart vs. Taylor et al.; 487, Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 601, Wood vs. Erie Railway Company; 1011½, Rusk, &c., vs. Marston; 801, White vs. Pettigrew; 1382, Duryea vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1905, Bird vs. Merritt, Executor; 145½, McFarland vs. Lydecker; 387½, Spratts vs. Amsick et al.; 823½, Rigney vs. Huntermeister; 991, Wood vs. Healy et al.; 1131, Byrnes vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1811, Brennan vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1812, Crogan vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1813, Dolan vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 2787, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2334, Brown vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 1490, Smith vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 274, Willet, Administratrix, vs. Kip et al.; 1384, Foster vs. National Ice Company State New-York; 2336½, Heatherton et al. vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 1468½, Kellogg vs. Herbolt et al.; ——, Seldon vs. Bayley; 458½, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 816, Bradley vs. Neff et al.; 832, Bradley vs. Hip, Jr., et al.; 872, Morris vs. Storer; 1140, Keesing vs. Board of Trustees Town of Morrisania; 1180, East Alabama and C. Railroad Company vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 1182½, Sanford vs. Edwards; 1238, Hubbard et al. vs. Ripley; 1248, Smith vs. Spellman, Administratrix; 1250, Phillips vs. Cowles; 1252, Phillips vs. Rosenkrans; 1260, Haffner vs. Winter et al.; 1506, Douglass vs. Williams, impleaded.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Barbour, C. J., and Curtis and Van Vorst, JJ.—1, Guidet vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 2, Frank vs. Chemical National Bank of New-York; 3, Holts vs. Schmidt et al.; 4, Smith vs. Isaacs; 5, Cook et al. vs. Starkweather et al.; 6, Tausaig et al. vs. Hart; 7, Weins vs. O'Brien; 8, Lounsberry vs. Potter; 9, Amory vs. Amory; 10, Same vs. Same; 11, Blewitt vs. Baker; 12, Schneider vs. McCabe et al.; 13, Duncan vs. Berlin; 14, Doce vs. The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 15, Robertson vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 16, Strum vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 17, Smith vs. Smith; 18, Newfield vs. Opperman; 19, Tiedmann vs. O'Brien; 20, Repplier vs. Baxter et al.; 21, Smith vs. Sherlock; 22, Goodman vs. Martinett; 23, Burnett vs. Shaw; 24, Colligan vs. Scott; 25, Ryan vs. Thompson; 26, Allen vs. Reynolds; 27, Pool vs. Kermit; 28, Ackerman vs. Jones; 29, White vs. Mealis et al.; 30, Martin vs. Funk; 31, Atwood vs. Lynch; 32, Courtney vs. Baker; 33, Stobe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 34, Funk vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company; 35, Schneider vs. Knox et al.; 36, Funk vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company; 37, Carne vs. Hersey Steel Manufacturing Company; 38, Hooper vs. DeLong et al.; 39, Haight vs. Moore et al.; 40, Stum vs. Williams; 41, Ham vs. The Mayor et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 595, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 639, Lasak vs. Bloss; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 651, Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 417, Sohns vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; 423, Knapp et al. vs. Altmeyer et al.; 773, Gould vs. Moore; 723, Storer vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin et al. vs. Hirsch; 469, Griffith et al. vs. Force; 683, Mason vs. Roosevelt Hospital.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—320, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 804, Gardener vs. Cockerill et al.; 766, Reichert vs. Bedrosian; 514, Oulif vs. Ohio and M. Railroad Company; 748, Blackedge et al. vs. Comstock et al.; 750, Grupe, by Guardian, vs. Rodman; 716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 822, Pfeiffer vs. Martine; 464, Patterson vs. Stettaner; 736, Cahill vs. Marshall et al.; 772, Hart vs. Russell; 764, Davills vs. Hume et al.; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 404, Cassidy vs. Wolff et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 39, Guiterman vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; 332, Fisk vs. Standert; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 570, Marvin vs. Serell; 2116, Horn vs. Schmidt; 2008, Paine vs. Bergh; 2546, Shepherd vs. Knickerbocker Fire and Life Insurance Company; 2176, Aufrecht vs. Meade Rubber Company; 2185, Alger vs. Ulner et al.; 2423, Hauft vs. Moon; 1793, Conde et al. vs. Beman, impleaded; 2346, Newton vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 3629, Smith vs. Douglass; 1791, Hagan vs. Donlan.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2623, Meehan vs. Mayor, &c.; 2237, Nolan vs. Catacrosen; 2435, Rockelshauser vs. Smith; 2438, Ferris et al. vs. Mayor, &c.; 2439, Widmeyer vs. Henro; 2440, Oakes vs. Parish et al.; 2441, Coburn vs. Coburn; 2444, Crawford vs. Dash et al.; 2445, O'Neill vs. Dierson; 2446, McCartner, Jr., vs. Richards; 2448, The Bull's Head Bank vs. The Avenue C Railroad Company, impleaded; 2449, Schuyler vs. The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, of Lancaster, Penn.; 2450, Elsasser, Administratrix, vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 2451, Same vs. Same; 2452, Same vs. Same; 2453, Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding J.—3562, Cullen vs. McMahon; 2361, Schenck vs. Erie Railway Company; 2174, Tesch vs. Tyng; 2538, Schultze vs. Oadley; 2514, Freese, Jr., vs. Ralston et al.; 2758, Veith vs. Wagner; 2788, Schofield vs. Denning; 2932, Scott vs. Phelps; 3022, O'Connor vs. Verplanck; 3046, Bedwin vs. Simonson; 3432, Oakes vs. Clayton; 1432, Nichols vs. Van Nostrand; 2092, Philip vs. Lightstone; 2008, Smith vs. Eastman; 3338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 2548, Lewis vs. Fish; 2828, Duncomb vs. Lord; 2934, Mordaunt vs. Shook; 3034, Lumbard vs. McManus; 3042, Mode vs. Haggman; 3084, Hillemann vs. Meyer; 3138, Kelley vs. Welles; 3172, Lyons et al. vs. Isabeau.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2205, Husig vs. Franke; 2691, Hilmers et al. vs. Harteau; 2933, Ingraham vs. Crane; 3377, Bridgeham vs. Wheeler et al.; 2853, Herschfield vs. Werner; 3601, MacKonkey vs. Atkinson; 2879, Heywood et al vs. Werner; 3079, Durant vs. Townsend; 1459, Preston vs. Watsfelder; 1971, Claflin et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 2426, Byrne vs. Heil; 2883, Widman vs. Fredenberger; 2891, Hoffman vs. Gallagher; 2497, Martin vs. Schaefer; 3001, Keegan vs. Farley; 3004, Higgins vs. Kennedy; 2931, Southmayd vs. O'Keefe; 3439, Butler vs. Carver; 3547, Clements vs. Keyes.

MARINE COURT — TRIAL TERM — Part III. — Held by Joachimsen, J.—2767, Rubblemann vs. Bissinger; 2535, Downs vs. Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company; 2969, Arata vs. Casafa; 3535, Komp vs. Breuck; 1960, Schœnwold vs. Sussman; 1213, Strauss vs. Meehan; 2922, Chadbourne vs. Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company; 3068, Batgate vs. Truauf; 3260, Burnside vs. Tanner; 2674, Ahrens vs. Ekdler; 3415, Carpenter vs. Bagley et al.; 3551, Blacek vs. Hollardt; 3578, Hojer et al. vs. Shipping and Importation Company; 3580, Batjer et al. vs. Ludwig et al.; 3609, Rosenblatt et al. vs. Monheimer et al.; 3612, Turner et al. vs. Henderson; 3616, McCamout vs. Loder et al.; 3625, Blanchet vs. Bourdon; 3679, Thomassilli vs. Claude.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Connors, John Hartfleet, Francis Ladu, robbery; James Sheppard, felonious assault and battery; Henry Weibrecht, felonious assault and battery; Benjamin P. Malloy, felonious assault and battery; John T. Irving, burglary; Michael Hackett, Robert Suffage, burglary; Frederick Morse, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Ellen Calary, grand larceny; Chas. Smith, Isabella Smith, grand larceny; William Masterson, forgery; William Kelly, David Puder, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Davis, J.—John McDermott, homicide; Thos. Clark, homicide; Dennis Hogan, violation of the Election laws.

DECEMBER TERM OF THE COURTS.

The term of the State (civil) Courts for December commences to-day. The assignments of Judges for the different branches of each court are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Oyer and Terminer—Judge Ingraham.
Special Term—Judge Davis.
Circuit, Part I.—Judge Barrett.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.
Chambers—Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Curtis and Van Vorst.
Special Term—Judge Freedman.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Monell.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Sedgwick.

COMMON PLEAS.

Chambers—Judge Loew.
Trial Term, Part I.—Chief Justice Daly.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Larremore.
Equity Term—Judge Robinson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 29.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

$5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	92½	1600	Erie Railway	47
2,000	Terre H. 1st	99	600	do.	46¾
5,000	Terre H. 2d Pf.	85¼	15	Panama	88½
5,000	Union Pac. 1st.	80¼	200	North-western	47⅞
7,000	U. P. Incomes	63	100	do.	48
100	Con. Coal	47	30	North-western Pf.	69¾
100	Pacific Mail	32¼	25	do.	70
400	do.	32⅜	500	do.	69½
100	Western Un.	67⅞	10	do.	69¾
500	do.	67¾	10	Rock Island	94
900	do.	67⅝	100	do. b3.	93⅜
800	do.	67½	300	do.	93¼
800	do.	67⅝	100	St. L. & I. M.	52
980	do.	67¼	600	Un. Pac. s3.	26
200	do.	67⅜	200	do.	26
300	do.	67½	1600	do.	25⅞
1200	do.	67⅝	200	do.	26
200	do.	67½	500	do.	26⅛
400	do.	67⅜	300	do. s3.	26
300	do.	67¼	400	do.	26¼
200	do.	67⅛	1300	do.	26
500	do.	67	100	do. b10.	26
100	do.	66⅞	1500	do.	25⅝
100	do.	67	800	do. s3.	25⅞
700	do.	67¼	500	do. s3.	25¾
100	do. b3.	67⅛	2000	do.	25⅞
500	do.	67⅛	300	do.	25¾
700	do.	67⅜	200	do.	26
100	do.	67¼	200	do.	25⅝
100	do.	67⅛	800	do.	25½
300	do.	67	200	St. Paul	35½
600	N. Y. C. & H.	92	100	do. s3.	35½
200	do.	91⅞	100	do.	35⅝
600	do.	91¾	200	do.	35⅜
100	do. c.	91¾	200	do.	35½
200	do.	91⅞	200	do.	35¼
50	do.	91½	300	St. Paul Pf.	59
100	do. b3.	91⅞	400	Tol. & Wab.	47
200	do.	91⅞	400	do.	46¾
400	do.	92	100	do.	46⅝
200	do.	91⅞	300	do.	47
500	Lake Shore	72⅞	100	do. s3.	47
800	do.	72½	400	do.	46¾
500	do.	72⅝	100	do.	47
200	do.	72¾	200	do.	46⅞
800	do.	72⅝	43	Del., Lack. & W.	95½
500	do.	72½	400	do.	95⅝
200	do.	72⅝	200	Ohio & Miss. c.	26⅜
200	do.	72¼	300	do.	26⅝
100	do.	72⅛	500	do.	26¾
500	do.	72	200	do.	26½
100	do. s3.	72⅛	100	do.	26⅝
200	do.	72¼	100	Han. & St. J. s3.	24
100	do.	72⅛	200	C., C. & I. C.	23½
1000	do.	72¼	100	do.	23¾
100	do. b3.	72⅜	300	do.	23½
200	do.	72⅛	100	do. b3.	23¾
100	Harlem	115½			

MONDAY, Dec. 1—A. M.

The Clearing-house makes public the totals of the Weekly Averages of the Associated Banks, without reporting the separate condition of each Bank. This was done on Saturday, as at the close of the week before. The following are the comparative footings:

	Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.
Loans	$248,067,000	$247,922,000
Gold	17,568,000	19,968,000
Greenbacks	30,899,000	35,399,000
Deposits	167,967,000	174,407,000
Circulation	27,299,000	27,238,000

We subjoin, for reference, the Averages for the week *before the panic,* and also the Averages of Nov. 30, 1872, one year ago:

	Sept. 13, 1873.	Nov. 30, 1872.
Loans	$284,536,000	$276,560,000
Gold	20,442,000	12,947,000
Greenbacks	36,717,000	47,169,000
Deposits	207,317,000	201,915,000
Circulation	27,38[illegible]	27,570,000

Compared with the week before the panic the present Averages gain nearly the whole intermediate loss in Gold and Greenbacks. The latter were, at one time, under $6,000,000; now $35,000,000. They also show a recovery from the lowest intermediate point ($143,000) in the Deposit line of $31,000,000, and place the present line within $33,000,000 of the 13th September line. The relative strength, in the aggregate, of the Associated Banks in Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation is now about 27½ ₱ cent.

Trade continued to improve through the week past, and there was a sensible increase in the amount of Foreign Merchandise marketed, and also in the sales of Domestic Commission Goods. The Produce markets were all strong, the advance being quite decided in Cotton, Grain, and Provisions. The amount of Cotton marketed abroad, and against which Exchange was made, was 67,700 bales, including 16,000 bales from New-York, embraced in the Exports from this port.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $3,889,081, as compared with $6,253,692 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $6,582,249, as against $5,799,772 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $419,730, as against $464,246 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,409,000, comparing with $1,214,000 same week last November.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of October, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	August	$32,632,909
February	38,726,564	September	29,772,735
March	42,625,933	October	27,275,914
April	36,597,173	Nov. 8	5,022,754
May	34,119,370	Nov. 15	5,762,089
June	28,097,485	Nov. 22	6,226,063
July	31,423,169	Nov. 29	3,889,081
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$359,860,691
Total 1872, to date			403,231,991
Decrease since Jan. 1			$43,371,300

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	September	$25,799,042
February	21,130,002	October	31,246,838
April	25,610,719	Nov. 5	5,952,385
May	26,253,028	Nov. 12	7,229,773
June	24,443,326	Nov. 19	7,603,599
July	25,621,503	Nov. 26	6,582,249
August	24,343,509		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$273,836,779
Total 1872 to date			213,956,125
Increase since Jan. 1			$59,880,654
Gold, Nov. 29, 1873			109⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 30, 1872			112⅝ ₱ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	September	$1,502,625
February	3,670,444	October	2,107,447
March	3,850,432	Nov. 1	426,737
April	3,850,810	Nov. 8	299,360
May	2,943,383	Nov. 15	1,054,944
June	6,555,996	Nov. 22	530,410
July	10,038,043	Nov. 29	419,730
August	2,198,549		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$46,397,729
Total 1872 to date			68,390,320
Decrease since Jan. 1			$21,992,591

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,400	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,237,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,462	July	9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
Total, 1873	$113,262,345	Total, 1873	$62,067,410
Total, 1872	136,867,270	Total, 1872	72,335,357

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 30, '72.
American Gold	110⅜@108½@109⅛	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	110¼@111¼	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Jan. and July	114¼@114⅞	116
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	109½@[illegible]	110⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	91@92½	100¾
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	77@79½	89¾
New-York Central	88½@92@91¾	95¾
Rock Island	88⅜@93¾	111⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼@26¾	47
St. Paul Common	30⅞@35	54⅛
St. Paul Preferred	54@59	76½
Toledo and Wabash	41⅝@46⅜	70
Union Pacific	21⅛@26⅛@25⅜	37⅜
Erie	43¼@47	52⅝
Western Telegraph	61½@67⅛	77⅜
Pacific Mail	28⅝@32¼	84⅞
Lake Shore	70⅛@74@72⅛	94½
North-west Common	43⅛@48¼	86⅛
Harlem	112@115	114
North-west Preferred	64@70@69	90½

The Gold sales of the week several times touched 110 ₱ cent., and a fraction over, and as often fell below 109 ₱ cent. on the Spanish question. The closing sales were 109⅛@109 ₱ cent. Exchange, 60 days London, was better for the drawers on the improved Money market on the other side, and while 60 days' Bills closed at 107½@107⅝ ₱ cent. sales on Saturday, the difference in Sight Bills was reduced by the favorable action of the Bank of England (from 8 to 6 ₱ cent. Interest,) to ⅞@1 ₱ cent. The supply of Exchange, including Cotton Bills drawn direct from the South, is still very much in excess of the trade demand, but the latter is now in the way of improving, as Foreign Merchandise is selling a little more freely, and collections from sales earlier in the season are coming in more favorably.

The Stock market during the week ruled firm for the Public Funds and for the established Railroad Mortgages—the former in sympathy with the London quotations, and the latter on constant small orders at the Exchange for investment. The Pacific Gold Mortgages, it will be noticed, improved 1½ on Centrals and 2½ on Unions, and the old Western Currency Mortgages in proportion.

The Share speculation, with hardly a serious pause, was buoyant, and closed strong, as a rule, on Saturday, although some of the heavy speculators found it less easy to borrow Money than the condition of the Bank movement seemed to promise. The New-York Central, Harlem, Rock Island, Delaware and Lackawanna, Central New-Jersey, and other assured regular Dividend-paying Stocks advanced from 2½ to 5 ₱ cent., while the Western Roads, not in this class, and also the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail also rose from 3 to 6 ₱ cent. The *Bull* movement brought up in price and brought out for sale a large amount of hypothecated Stocks, under the September embarrassments, lodged with the Union Trust Company, who resume payments in full this morning, and with a number of the Banks and Bankers. But these were taken by third parties, among the speculators, as freely as they were offered; encouraged by the growing ease in Money on temporary employment, and the defeat of the Report to the Clearing-house in the direction of reforming the practice of Certification at Bank, and the other practice of Interest on Country Bank balances. Both practices remain as before the panic, so far as the Clearing-house influence is concerned, and both, on being fully reinstalled in Wall street, will contribute to speculation on the Stock Exchange—whether with safety to the public or otherwise, or whether likely to drive the Street sooner or later into another panic, it would now be useless to discuss.

The following is the statement of the United States Assistant Treasurer, at New-York, showing the receipts and disbursements for the past month:

Oct. 31, 1873—By balance		$55,307,273 25
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$5,958,287 44	
Gold Notes	5,269,100 00	
Internal Revenue	128,714 28	
Act June 8, 1872, Certificates	9,070,000 00	
Post Office Department	508,325 39	
Transfers	10,457,289 47	
Patent Fees	752 25	
Miscellaneous	320,048 61	
Disbursing Accounts	17,511,113 56	
Assay Office	4,781,415 30	
On account of Interest Accounts, viz.—		
In Coin	5,802,613 85	59,808,660 15
Total		$115,115,933 40
Payments—		
Treasury Drafts	28,258,399 23	
Post Office Drafts	269,254 33	
Disbursing Accounts	16,658,862 56	
Assay Office	3,451,975 01	
Interest Accounts, viz.—		
In Coin	3,707,511 00	52,346,002 13
Balance		$62,769,931 27
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	50,411,874 57	
Balance to credit Disbursing Accounts	10,131,591 77	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,167,056 68	
Balance to credit Interest Accounts, viz.—		
In Coin	59,408 25	62,769,931 27
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1872		7,747,001 15
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1873		5,958,287 44
Decrease November, 1873		$1,788,713 71

The following is the statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 29, 1873:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$1,170,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	890,000 00	
United States Bullion	155,000 00	
United States Bullion (re-deposits)	175,000 00	
Jewelers' Bars	45,000 00	$2,435,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Jewelers' Bars	$5,000 00	
Foreign Coins	19,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	3,000 00	
United States Bullion (re-deposits)	85,000 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	35,000 00	
United States Bullion, Nebraska	25,000 00	
United States Bullion, Colorado	70,000 00	
United States Bullion, Montana	500 00	
United States Bullion, Utah	170,000 00	
United States Bullion, Nevada	190,000 00	
United States Bullion, Idaho	1,500 00	
United States Bullion, New-Mexico	10,000 00	614,000 00
Total		$3,049,000 00
Amount payable in Bars	$549,000 00	
Amount payable in Coins	2,500,000 00	3,049,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	5,414,853 94	
Silver Bars stamped	190,289 08	5,605,143 02
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage—		
Gold	$318,724 69	
Silver	502,348 46	$821,073 15

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	36	Hides, bdls	104
Bees-wax, pks	16	Leather, sides	1,490
Cotton, bales	4,213	Tallow, pks	96
Broom Corn, bushels	30	Stearine, pks	106
Dried Fruit, pks	125	Resin, bbls	179
Flour, bbls	9,137	Butter, pks	4,016
Meal, bbls	1,525	Cheese, pks	13,635
Wheat, bushels	84,420	Pork, pks	287
Corn, bushels	40,100	Cut Meats, pks	1,395
Oats, bushels	28,875	Lard, tcs	505
Rye, bushels	500	Lard, kegs	150
Malt, bushels	1,400	Oil-cake, pks	550
Barley, bushels	500	Rice, pks	108
Peas, bushels	600	Pea-nuts, bags	219
Grass-seed, bags	150	Tea, pks	153
Eggs, bbls	2,644	Starch, pks	200
Flax-seed, bags	3	Tobacco, hhds	20
Beans, bbls	648	Tobacco, pks	67
Hemp, bales	14	Wool, bales	111
Hops, bales	45	Whisky, bbls	1,281
Hides, No.	350		

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have met with a comparatively slow sale in regular trade channels. Only strictly seasonable styles of work have been in demand, and these chiefly to keep up assortments. Values have been irregular, and on the less desirable kinds of work much depressed. The auction sales have been particularly unsatisfactory in their results, as to the prices realized on the bulk of the offerings.

BRICKS—Very moderate dealings have been reported in this line since our last. Supplies have been ample and values more or less nominal. Stock afloat quoted nominally thus: Pale at $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 35; Croton Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are: For Pale, $6@$6 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and weak in price, with Adamantine, 14@16 ounces, quoted at 15c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@15c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6½c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Very firm, and in good demand; sales, 3,198 bags Rio, by the Glen Capo, 2,792 bags do., by the Adelaide Prendergast, and 1,500 bags do., by the South American, at from 20⅜c.@23⅛c.; 900 bags Laguayra at 23½c.; and 560 bags Maracaibo at 25c., gold.

COTTON—Has been depressed, and generally quoted ¼c. ₱ ℔. lower, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,355 bales, including 125 bales to shippers, 966 bales to spinners, 64 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. There has been a less active movement for forward delivery, with prices quoted decidedly lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,250 bales, (of which 4,450 bales were on last evening, and 13,800 bales to-day,) with 3,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15½c.; January, 15 25-32c.; February, 16 1-16c.; March, 16⅜c.; April, 16¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,213 bales, including 1,894 from Norfolk, 190 bales from Wilmington, 1,002 bales from Savannah, 867 bales from Charleston, and 260 bales ₱ railroad....The week's exports hence have been 16,155 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15 3-16	15 5-16	15½	15½
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FERTILIZERS—Have been generally inactive within the previous range.

FISH—The leading kinds have been quoted firm, though trade has not been active. Mackerel and Dry Cod most sought after. Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, at rather firmer rates for low grade stock, which has been offered less freely. Trade and family Extras have been without material change as to values, but have attracted less attention. The general market closed tamely. The sales reported since our last have reached 17,200 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 65, mainly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7 10, mainly at $6 85@$7 10; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 45@$7, mainly at $6 75@$6 90; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 80@$7 10 ₱ bbl....Southern Flour steady, but not active; 1,100 bbls. sold within the previous range....Rye Flour firm and in demand; sales, 450 bbls....Corn-meal in fair request at full previous rates; sales, 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderate demand chiefly for export, opening at a further advance of about 1c. a bushel on the better qualities, but closing somewhat less firmly, and rather more liberal offerings of stock. Winter Wheat has been in comparatively fair request, partly for shipment, and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 146,000 bushels at $1 61 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 58 for good do., in store; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 3 do., in store and afloat; $1 48@$1 51 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west do., in store and afloat; $1 47@$1 55 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded stock; $1 75@$1 90 for White Western, the latter rate for very choice; $1 75 for White Canada, in bond; $1 55, in part, for Red Western. Contracts for 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, November option, were reported settled at $1 55 ₱ bushel....Corn has been comparatively quiet, opening a trifle higher, but closing rather weak. The export inquiry has been very limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,000 bushels at 76½c.@77c. for sail-mixed Western, afloat; 74c.@75c. for do., in store, chiefly at 74½c. for prime; 76c.@77½c. for Yellow do., and 60c., in part, for Damaged....Rye has been quoted higher, on light offerings and a good demand; sales, 4,500 bushels Western, in store, at $1, and 800 bushels State at $1 03....Barley quiet but firm; sales have been reported of 4,000 bushels good Western at $1 65; 20,000 bushels prime do. at $1 70....Barley-malt inactive at about former rates; sales, 2,000 bushels choice four-rowed State at $1 65....Oats a shade dearer and in good demand; sales, 64,000 bushels at 55c.@56½c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 54c. for prime do., in store; 57½c.@59c. for White Western, the latter rate for very choice, and 55¼c. for good do., in store....Hay, Straw, and Feed in moderate request within the previous range....The week's exports, hence, for European ports embraced 19,593 bbls. Flour, 591,652 bushels Wheat, 375,321 bushels Corn, 7,410 bushels Rye.

HIDES—Have been in moderately active demand and quoted firm in prices; 1,000 Mexican and Texas Kips, and 250 dry Mexican sold on private terms. The week's receipts have been 12,983 Hides and 55 bales do.; sales, 65,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 9,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 21 to 24 ℔s.; 4,900 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21½ ℔s.; 2,100 Dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 4,000 Dry Bogota, 19 to 22 ℔s., at 22½c.; 7,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 to 21 ℔s., at 21c.@22½c.; 5,300 Dry Central American, 19 to 23 ℔s., at 21c.@22c.; 1,800 Dry Matamoras, 21 to 24 ℔s., part at 20¾c., gold, as they run; 1,700 Dry California, 22 ℔s.; 16,600 Dry Mexican and Texas Hides and Kips (part to arrive); 800 Dry-salted Matamoras, 32 ℔s.; 500 Wet-salted West India, 40 ℔s.; 3,700 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 50 to 70 ℔s. on private terms; 2,100 Wet-salted City Steers, 70 ℔s., at 9c.@9½c., currency; 4,000 Wet-salted City Kips, 22 ℔s.; 1,200 Wet-salted Country Slaughter, 55 ℔s., on private terms. The stock on hand is 42,300 Hides and 675 bales, (same time last year, 151,400 Hides and 1,099 bales,) as follows: 17,850 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 5,800 Dry Montevideo, &c.; 7,850 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Central America, 600 Dry Porto Cabello, 700 Dry Tampico, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, &c.; 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 245 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 430 bales Calcutta Cow.

MOLASSES—A good demand has been noted for New-Orleans, with sales of 200 bbls. at 62½c.@66c., and, by auction, 225 bbls. to arrive next week, at 61c.@68c. ₱ gallon. Foreign dull within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active at rather firmer rates, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 60@$2 70 ₱ 280 ℔s.; sales, 1,030 bbls. within the range; 600 bbls. No. 2 at $2 85@$3; 490 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$3 12½; 1,400 bbls. Pale at $3 12½@$4 25 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar dull and unsettled....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 280 bbls. merchantable and New-York pks. at 39c.@41c., closing at 39c.@39½c. for Merchantable, ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Have been in limited demand, with the advantage as to prices yet in favor of buyers.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive at about former figures. The week's receipts have been 2,525 pks.; exports to European ports, 13,448 pks. Western quoted at $36 50 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been held rather more firmly, but has been very quiet. Crude in bulk quoted at 5c. for early delivery....Refined, here, 13½c.@13⅝c., and at Philadelphia, 13c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@19½c....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, yet held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 75 for uninspected; 250 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 75; 50 bbls. new Extra Prime, uninspected, at $13; and 100 bbls. old do. do. at $12. And for forward delivery, 2,500 bbls. new Western Mess, March option, at $15 50 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been more active and quoted higher, City ranging from 5¾c.@7c. ₱ ℔....Cut Meats in less demand and less firm; sales, 500 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 5¼c.@5½c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 6¼c.; 1,000 fresh Bellies at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,500 fresh Hams, 13 ℔s., at 9c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 16 ℔s., at 9c.; 25 tcs. do., 15 ℔s., at 9¾c.; and 1,000 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, February option, at 5¾c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been less active and quoted cheaper, with sales reported for early delivery of only small lots of Long Clear, Western and City, at 7¼c.@7½c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bxs. Long Short Clear, February option at 7¾c....Lard has been less freely dealt in, and quoted a shade easier in price, closing weak. Sales for early delivery, 400 tcs. Western Steam at 8c.@8⅛c., part to arrive; 150 tcs. City do. at 8c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7½c., and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 8½c. And for forward delivery, 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, December options, at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 3,250 tcs. do., January, at 8 5-16c.@8½c.; 3,000 tcs. do., February, at 8⅝c.; 2,000 tcs. do., March, at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c., closing with December quoted at 8⅛c.; January at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; February at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; and March at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. And for prompt delivery at the West 250 tcs. Western Steam at 7½c., cash....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, quoted about as in our last on moderate dealings....The week's exports hence for European ports embraced 1,550 bbls. Pork, 13,626 bxs. Bacon, 4,554 bxs. Cheese, 366 pks. Butter, 371 pks. Beef, and 4,089 pks. Lard.

SALTPETRE—Has been in moderate demand, with Crude quoted at the close at 6½c. ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted steady, with a good demand noted. Sales, 2,800 ℔s. Central American, 2,500 ℔s. Porto Cabello, and 1,500 ℔s. Vera Cruz, on private terms. Receipts, 4 bales Tobacco, and 1 bale Texas. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@60c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@55c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.@55c.; Angostura, 45c.@50c.; Para, 55c.@60c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency, ₱ ℔. Goat has been very quiet, with sales reported of only 50 bales Mexican and Texas, 25 do. Porto Cabello, and 25 do. Curacoa on private terms. Receipts, 25 bales Texas. We quote nominally as follows: Tampico, 45c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Bogota, 40c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, each, 35c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 80c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly for refining stock. Sales, 400 hhds. fair Refining Cuba at 7¼c.; 500 hhds. and 500 bxs. about fully fair do. do., (late yesterday,) at 7⅜c., and 400 hhds. Melado at 5c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars quiet, with Hards quoted at 10⅜c. and other kinds as before.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 170,000 ℔s., at 7 5-16c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.; market firm. Of Stearine, 61 tcs. sold on the basis of 8c.@8 1-16c. for prime to choice....The week's exports of Tallow to European ports reached 2,340 pks.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher, and in fair demand; sales, 150 bbls. at 92½c.; 150 bbls. at 93c., closing at 93c., and, early, 50 bbls. proof stock, at equal to 92c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet. Grain room, on berth and charter, has been in some request, but the bids have been under the views of ship-owners, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. The offerings of Cotton, Flour, and other general cargo have been moderate at about former figures. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in light demand, yet held with more confidence....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ₱ ton, with Grain quoted nominally at 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; 875 pks. Oil-cake on private terms; and, by steam, 1,800 bales Cotton, mainly at ½d. ₱ ℔.; 200 bbls. Pork at 7s. ₱ bbl., with Grain rates quoted nominally at 12c.@12½c. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Apples, 8,500 Staves, 1,300 bags Oil-cake, and 170 pks. Butter on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,108 tons, and an American ship, 1,242 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, with about 2,800 bales Cotton, from Port Royal, on private terms, with option of Continent, and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at 11-16d....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. Resin at 4s. 9d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; and, by steam, 200 bbls. Pork at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 212 tons, hence with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, or, if direct, 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; also a Norwegian bark, 518 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 9s. 3d., and another, 506 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do. at 9s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c....For Antwerp, a ship, with Tobacco, reported, from New-Orleans, at 75s....For Bremen, by steam, 575 bales Cotton, at 1⅛d. ₱ ℔.; 600 bbls. Flour and 450 bbls. Resin on private terms; 1,000 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 37s. 6d. for hhds. and 4s. ₱ bale; 100 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 5,600 bushels Rye at 15d. ₱ bushel, and 530 pks. Merchandise at equal to market rates; also a German bark, 597 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour, 350 hhds. Tallow, 1,050 pks. Lard, 200 bxs. Bacon, 100 pks. Tobacco, and 400 pks. Merchandise, on private terms....For the Continent, a bark, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, reported, without reliable particulars....For Santander, a Norwegian brig, 120 tons, hence, with about 800 bbls. Residuum, at 8s. ₱ bbl....For Angier and orders, privilege of two ports in Java, an American schooner, 414 tons, hence, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum, at 75c....For Barbados, a schooner with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 50c. ₱ bbl., and another, with privilege of Port Spain, included, about 330 tons, from do., at $2,000, gold....For Santa Martha and back to New-York, an American schooner, 240 tons, at about $3,000, currency....For Laguayra, a schooner, about 470 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $2,600, gold, net....For Aspinwall, two schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $5 50, gold....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9. ....For Portsmouth, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $12, with option of Salem.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 6,477 bales; gross, 7,304 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,255 bales; sales last evening and to-day, 4,500 bales; stock, 135,228 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 6,653 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,864 bales; coastwise, 1,518 bales; sales, 1,139 bales; stock, 103,785 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Cotton lower; fair demand; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; low Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14½c. Net receipts, 3,491; sales, 1,200; stock, 53,626.

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—Cotton—Demand good; good Ordinary, 14½c.; Ordinary, 13c. Net receipts, 2,360; exports, coastwise, 194; sales, 1,700; stock, 43,444.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower, closing firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 08@$1 09; No. 2 do., $1 07¼@$1 08, closing at $1 07¼, cash; December sold at $1 08⅜@$1 08¾, closed at $1 07¼; No. 3 Spring closed at $1 04; Rejected, 98c. Corn dull and lower, closing firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 45c., cash; 45⅜c.@45½c., December; 46c., January; Rejected, 44c. Oats steady, but lower; No. 2, 33⅜c., cash; 34⅜c., January; Rejected, 32¼c. Rye in fair demand and lower at 70c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 36@$1 38 for No. 2 Fall; $1 00@$1 02 for No. 3 Spring. Provisions in fair demand and lower; closed steady. Pork sold at $12 87½@$13, cash or December; $13 37½@$13 50, January; $13 90 February. Lard steady at 7⅜c.@7½c., spot; $7 90, February. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 6¾c., all packed. Dressed Hogs sold at $4 75. Whisky steady at 89c. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet and weak; some sales lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 10; No. 3 Fall, $1 35. Corn dull; new No. 2 Mixed, 42c.@44c., cash; 44c. December. Oats dull and lower at 36½c.@37c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley firm at $1 25@$1 35 for No. 2 Spring. Rye firm at 80c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 88c. Pork firm at $13. Dry-salted Meats firm; packed lots of Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c. Lard unchanged at 7½c.@7¾c. Hogs higher at $3 70@$4 35; bulk of sales at $4 05@$4 25. Cattle firmer. Texans range from $1 75@$3 62½; good to prime native Steers, $3 50@$4 50. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—51,625 bbls. Flour, 833,416 bushels Wheat, 630,292 bushels Corn, 180,400 bushels Oats, 108,861 bushels Barley, 22,969 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Peas. Rail Shipments—75,677 bushels Wheat, 59,625 bushels Corn, 37,800 bushels Oats. Flour firm; Western ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat dull; sales limited to small lots; Quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; do. No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Winter, $1 68@$1 72. Corn firm and active; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 59c.; 5,000 bushels do. at 60c. Oats firm; sales, 35,000 bushels at 45c. Barley unsettled, buyers and sellers apart, the latter demanding an advance; quoted—Canada at $1 42@$1 46; Western $1 45; two-rowed State at $1 23@$1 25. Dressed Hogs, $5 50. The remainder of the market is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Flour active, firm, and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm for Southern; Pennsylvania dull. Corn active and higher; Southern White 77c.; do. Yellow, 70c.; new Southern, 59c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 69c.@70c. Oats dull; Southern, 46c.@50c. Western Mixed, 45c.@46c.; do. White, 47c.@49c. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong, and want of stock restricts business. Mess Pork, $14 75@$15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, market bare; Clear Rib Sides firm at 7c.@7½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard, 7¾c.@8c. Western Butter steady and in good demand; good to choice rolls, in tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee active and steady; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 22c.@25c. Whisky dull at 94c.@94½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Flour steady; sales 1,900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 52. Corn firm; sales, 3,000 bushels at 63c., and 1,600 bushels, in car lots, at 64c.@65c. Barley firm; prime Canada held at $1 60@$1 65; sales, 18,500 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $1 30; Unbolted, $1 25 ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—18,900 bushels Wheat, 23,200 bushels Barley, 289,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Flour firmer at $6 85@$7. Wheat firm at $1 43@$1 45. Corn steady at 52c.@53c. for old; 46c.@47c. for new; 50c. for shelled. Oats steady at 33c.@45c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork firmer; held—$14, $13 50 bid. Lard firmer; held—Kettle, 8¼c.; Steam 7¾c.; 7½c. bid. Bulk Meats firm; held higher; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 6¾c.; Clear Sides held at 7c. Bacon firm; Shoulders nominal at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Green Meats firm; Shoulders held at 5c.; 4¾c. bid. Clear Rib Sides 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.@6⅝c. Hams, 7¾c.@8¾c. Live Hogs active at $4 45@$4 75 for packers and extra butchers'. Whisky firm at 89c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 65. Amber Michigan, cash and December, $1 45½; January $1 50; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 41½; December, $1 41; January, $1 45@$1 46. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed cash, 53½c.; February, 54¾c.; Low Mixed, cash, 53c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, cash, 40c.; January, 42c. Dressed Hogs active at $5 15. Clover Seeds sold at $5 15@$5 20. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 15,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat and 29,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; offerings light. Corn firm at 58c.@62c., sacked. Oats steady at 45c.@48c. Rye in fair demand at 77c.@80c. Barley nominal. Live Hogs active and firm at $4 40@$4 60; receipts, 14,000. Provisions firm. Pork, $14. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard, 8¼c.@9c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c. Whisky, 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 13, cash; $1 07½, December; $1 09¼, January. Oats firm and in fair demand at 34c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 48c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and a shade lower at 74c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 123,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour and 103,000 bushels Wheat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—Printing Cloths firm; market closed with an upward tendency; sales reported during the past week foot up 173,000 pieces 64s, including 10,000 Standards early in the week, at 5¼c. cash; 20,000 Extra on hand at 5¼c., cash; 15,000 Extra on hand at 5⅜c., 30 days; 20,000 Extra, up to January, at 5½c., 30 days; 45,000 Extra, up to January, 5⅜c., part 30 and part 60 days.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 754; market dull; a few lots Texans sold at $2 15@$2 75; medium Natives, $4 12½; shipments, 570. Hogs—Receipts, 30,259; market moderately active and unchanged; shippers are the principal buyers; sales at $4 10@$4 30 for from fair to choice, the market closing weak; shipments, 6,468.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Corn firm; Yellow Mixed, 75c.; White, 78c. Oats dull at 57c. Bran dull at 95c. Molasses firm; prime to choice, 47c.@55c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana, 97c.@98c. Others unchanged. Currency, ⅝@⅞ ₱ cent. premium. Sight drafts, par @ ¼ premium. Sterling bank exchange, 117@117½. Gold, 109@109⅛.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Flour active and 25c. higher; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extras, $5 25; State Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 64; Amber Michigan, $1 68@$1 70. Rye, 92c.@95c. Corn active and 3c. higher; Yellow, 73c. Oats active; White Western, 52c.@53c.; Mixed, 49c.@50c. Whisky, 94c.@94½c.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 60½; No. 1 White, $1 54@$1 55; Amber Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady at 60c. Oats in good demand at 41c. Dressed Hogs, $5. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.—Spirits Turpentine irregular at 36½c.; Resin firm at $2 17½ for Strained; $3 50 for Pale; $4 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—Flour, demand good, at full prices; sales at $5 25@$9 25. Corn dull and unsettled at 62c. Oats, no stock. Bulk Meats active and higher at 6c. for Shoulders, 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard scarce and firm at 8½c.@9½c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 52; No. 2 do., $1 40. Oats steady at 45c. for No. 1; 43c. for No. 2. Petroleum lower and unsettled at 12½c. for Standard White, in car lots.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The demand for domestic Wool has again been quite active, the total sales of the week reaching 1,247,300 ℔s., besides 248,500 ℔s. of foreign. Prices have advanced from 3c.@5c. ₱ ℔. from the lowest point on fleeces, and holders are indifferent about selling even at this advance, as higher rates are anticipated. Were it not for the advanced views of holders, but very little Fleece Wool would be left on the market. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are most in request, the sales of this description amounting to 457,000 ℔s., principally at 50c. for Double Extra, and there is no fleece of any kind, except heavy and undesirable, now offering under 45c. The improvement in other Wools has not been so marked as on fleeces, but Pulled Wool continues to sell freely. California Wool attracts but very little attention, as the stock of this description is not looked upon as desirable; there is only a small quantity of choice Spring left, but the market is well supplied with Fall, and for the best lots of this description 27c. is about an outside figure. The sales of the week have comprised Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, No. 1, Extra, Double Extra and above at 48c.@51c.; Michigan, Wisconsin, and Vermont, at 42½c.@47½c.; Combing and Delaine fleeces, 55c.; Unwashed, Combing, 40c.; Coarse Tub, 46c.; Scoured, 50c.@72c.; Noils, 43½c.; Oregon, 30c.; Unwashed, 25c.@31c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 33c.@50c.; Spring California, 23c.@32c.; Fall California, 17c.@18c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛@93½; for the account, 92⅛@92¼, ex coupon; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 97; 10-40s, 91¾. Erie Railway Shares, 38.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive ⅛d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 9-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November, at 8½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 13-16d.

1 P. M.—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales yesterday reached 20,000 bales, 5,000 bales of which were sold after the regular close of the market.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅜d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 35s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. Provisions—Bacon, 47s. ₱ cwt. for New Cumberland Cut.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8⅝d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8 9-16d.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Sugar—Demand fair and prices advanced; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 11¾@12¼ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 13½@14¾ reals. Molasses Sugar, 7⅝@8¼ reals. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 111,000 boxes and 3,800 hogsheads; receipts of the week, 225 boxes; exported during the week, 6,200 boxes and 54 hhds., including 3,400 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon firm. Butter firm; superior American, $42@$44 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $50@$52. Flour firm at $23 50@$25. Hams—American Sugar cured quiet. Lard firm; in kegs, $22 50; in tins, $24@$25. Potatoes firm at $7 50@$7 75. Tallow firm. Wax—Yellow firm; White dull. Onions in fair demand at $8 50@$9. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil firm. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $5 50@$6. Lumber in fair demand; White Pine, $50 ₱ M. Pitch Pine, $45. Box Shooks in fair demand at 15@17⅞ reals; Hogshead Shooks firm at 32 reals. Hoops nominal. Freights firmer; loading at Havana, ₱ box Sugar, 75c.@$1; ₱ hhd. Sugar, $3 50@$4; ₱ hhd. Molasses, $2 50@$3; to Falmouth and orders, 52s. 6d.@57s. 6d. Exchange nominal; no transactions. Spanish Gold, 72 premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Les Huguenots, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A Life's Dream—The Lingards.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Ticket-of-Leave Man—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Notre Dame and The Debutante—Mr. T. C. King, Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Liar, and To Oblige Benson—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Enoch Arden—Mr. Edwin Adams.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Wicked World—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. B. Merton, Mr. George Atkins.

THE RINK.—Barnum's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—The Geneva Cross—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Concert by the Hampton Singers.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Dramatic Readings by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim (Allegory).

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

There appears to be some excitement in Cuba in reference to the arrangement made between the United States and Spain, but there is little doubt of the ability of the Spanish authorities to make their orders respected. They prevented the second massacre which was ordered by BURRIEL, and which for a time was reported to have taken place. Señor CASTELAR has no misgiving as to his power to carry out the proposed arrangement in good faith. Whatever may be the upshot, it is quite clear that our Government could only deal with the recognized Government in Spain. It had no sort of right to go outside of that. Only in the event of Spain being unable to exert its authority in its colony would the United States have any justification for interfering directly in Cuba.

We hope our readers have observed, as a matter of practical interest, that the New-York *Herald* has published all kinds of "bogus" news on this subject, including a few fabricated "interviews" and some trumped-up "dispatches." Also, that after contradicting its own news every other day, it at last declares that our Government, in obtaining compliance with all its demands, has "knuckled down," and dishonored the country. Its treatment of this Spanish difficulty, from first to last, must have somewhat staggered those who put any faith in its "news," or attach the smallest importance to the dreary bosh of what it calls its "intellectual department."

Secretary ROBESON has found time, in the midst of the arduous labors imposed upon him by the *Virginius* affair, to prepare an annual report upon the general condition of the navy, which at this moment has singular interest and value. From the abstract of this document, which we publish this morning, we learn that there are now in the navy 165 vessels, carrying 1,269 guns. This seems a naval force quite adequate to any ordinary emergency; but we are further informed by the Secretary that there are in commission only forty-six vessels, carrying 407 guns, and these are distributed on the several foreign stations and on our own coast. The number of vessels in commission is limited by the appropriations for the support of the navy, and the Secretary says that without the work of putting our iron-clad force in efficient condition, which he long ago undertook, we should be powerless to assert our rights, and defenseless against aggression. The facts so forcibly presented by the Secretary prove the necessity of our keeping more vessels in commission. The report shows that our small navy has done excellent service during the past year in the protection of American interests in foreign ports, and the means should be afforded of making it more efficient. Several suggestions made by Secretary ROBESON for this purpose should receive early attention from Congress. There is no desire in any quarter that our navy should become a heavy burden upon the people, but there is no doubt that its thorough equipment and reasonable enlargement would meet with general approval.

Attention is called to a grave danger with which this City is threatened by the fire in Front street yesterday. In itself the calamity was not sufficiently serious to call for comment, but it was a sharp reminder of the reality of that chief peril of the City which we brought to public notice some time ago. It is well known that a large and important section of the City is occupied by buildings filled with the most inflammable materials. Whenever a fire gets a strong headway among these buildings, it will be hardly possible to avoid a conflagration that will be a serious blow to the City. Owing to the promptness, skill, and energy of the firemen, the fire of yesterday was confined to the lard factory in which it originated, and the loss was comparatively small; but we cannot hope to always have like good fortune. It would be wiser to take the warning contained in this disaster, and secure safety in the future by removing the cause of danger. It is hardly sensible to wait until a large portion of the City is burned down before we take the precautions against this peril suggested by ordinary prudence.

Although it is not known that the $100,000 prize offered by the State will be awarded to either of the steam canal-boats engaged in the recent trial, it appears from the official report of their performances, which has just been published, that steam navigation on the canals is not only a possibility, but is certain to be attained in a short time. With the increased speed, and consequent saving of time which would be gained by the introduction of this motor, much will have been done to solve the transportation problem in our favor. With steam navigation, the doubling of all the locks, and proper supervision of the boats while on the way, the Erie Canal can do all the business which will be offered for some years to come. Trade will not leave an accustomed channel so long as it can be accommodated, and it is therefore of great importance that we shall do at once whatever may be required to make our main canals adequate to present wants. We hope every member of the Legislature is keeping this subject in mind, and will be prepared to act upon it early in the session. Some legislation is necessary to make sure of our future commercial supremacy, and it should be accorded without delay.

Mr. MULLETT, the Supervising Architect of the Government, calls attention, in his report, to the bad effects produced by the Eight-hour law of Congress. He says that it has cost the Government "millions of dollars, without benefiting the mechanic or laborer in the slightest degree." It is found that laborers employed on Government works actually perform less work per hour than they used to do, to say nothing of the two hours lost every day. Mr. MULLETT's statements are well worth the consideration of eight-hour agitators.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, having been nominated by the Democracy for Speaker of the House of Representatives, must be regarded as their chosen and recognized leader in that body. It is a notorious fact that the bill increasing Congressional salaries was passed by the aid of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, and by giving him his present prominence the Democrats have fully indorsed that vote. It was natural WOOD should vote for the bill, and it is natural the Democrats should like him for it. There is no election pending just now, and these people prefer to declare their true sentiments rather than do anything to compel them to part with any public money they have put in their pockets. Last September, the *World* thought it necessary to ostentatiously sacrifice Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA, in a State Convention of his party, because of his connection with this salary business. His part was not so conspicuous as that of WOOD, but we do not find the *World* rebuking the Democrats because of their choice for Speaker. We have always believed that the Democrats were insincere in their opposition to the salary increase, and are not surprised that they have furnished conclusive proof of it at the earliest opportunity when they thought it safe to do so.

It is stated that the Senate Committee charged with the consideration of the subject, will speedily report a constitutional amendment changing the method of electing the President and Vice President. The subject is one of the greatest consequence to the country, and should receive the earnest attention of Congress. It is conceded by all that some rational method should be substituted for the cumbrous machinery of the Electoral College; but there does not appear to be any general agreement as to what that method should be. The more simple it can be made the better it will work, and Congress should not reach a final decision until all possible progress has been made in this direction. Senator MORTON, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee, has given the matter careful consideration, and there is no doubt his report will afford a satisfactory basis for action.

It will be seen from the report of Mr. MULLETT, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, that the Government of the United States is erecting public buildings in many of the cities and towns of the country. All these are needed for the public service, and considering that they are built in the most durable manner, the expense in the end will be found comparatively light. The people of New-York will be glad to learn from this report that Mr. MULLETT proposes to have the new Post Office completed during the coming year. It is estimated that the entire cost of this building, including furniture, will be $7,000,000. This is certainly a large amount of money; but any one who looks at the building, even in its present shape, will be convinced that there cannot be much waste in its construction. It will be the largest and finest Post Office building in the world, we are told, and it certainly gives that promise. A credit to the Government and an ornament to the City, it is in striking contrast to the monument of Democratic rule we have in the so-called new Courthouse. The two buildings aptly typify the two systems of government by which they have been produced.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

To-day the representatives of the nation will receive those annual reports which make it acquainted with the true condition of its affairs. There has been the usual "taking of stock," and by to-morrow morning we shall all know the results. During a certain period of the year, discussion in reference to many important subjects is necessarily carried on in the dark. It is impossible that the newspapers should know precisely what has been done; and to take only one department—that of the Treasury—they can only judge of a few general results from the monthly statements. This is the day on which we may expect full particulars concerning every detail of the national housekeeping. We shall know how far our receipts have gone to meet our expenditures, and what has been the effect on the exchequer of the recent disturbances in trade. It is true that the Treasury report will only be made up to July last, but doubtless some facts and figures will be given bearing upon a later period. We shall also learn in what state the other departments are placed at the present moment, and we shall learn officially the exact state of our relations with Spain.

The President's Message will doubtless be one of those sensible and business-like statements which the people have been in the habit of receiving from him. A large part of it will be devoted to the financial panic, and some of the true causes of that panic will be pointed out. But those who expect to see any sweeping changes recommended are likely to be disappointed. In reference to Spain, the history of our negotiations will be related, and the official announcement will be made of news already known to our readers. There will be many subjects of national interest discussed, and some important recommendations will be made to Congress. We venture to think that most of these recommendations will commend themselves to the common sense of the country.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will naturally be awaited with special interest—in some quarters even with anxiety. It will be Mr. RICHARDSON's first report, and, if we are not mistaken, it will agreeably surprise those who have hitherto had little knowledge of Mr. RICHARDSON's great aptitude for practical business, and who are not aware of his great industry and devotion to his duties. It is well known that Mr. RICHARDSON has given the most assiduous attention to every branch of the department intrusted to him, and we shall be surprised if his report does not contain an amount of information which is rarely found in official reports, and which will be of the greatest use in future discussions on the financial state of the country. We look for no wild theories or imprudent recommendations in this report. We are inclined to think that its tone will be decidedly adverse to further inflation of the currency, and that whatever changes are proposed will be strictly conservative in their character. When the true state of our money affairs is explained to us, it may, perhaps, be seen that the Government is in no condition to comply with the demand which has arisen in some quarters for an immediate return to specie payments. There has, no doubt, been a great falling off in the revenue, and there are demands to be met which most people had forgotten, but which the Secretary of the Treasury had to face. While inflation will doubtless be discouraged, it will be seen (if we may judge from what is known of the falling off in our revenue) that the nation is in no condition to make any sudden movement toward resumption.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we publish this morning, shows that our fleet has been much neglected, and that it is in no condition to meet a sudden demand upon it. During the last few weeks there has necessarily been a great increase in expenditures, but this was rendered necessary by the threatening appearance of our relations with Spain. If war had been forced upon us—and no one could tell that it would not be—we can easily imagine what the feelings of the country would have been had it possessed no vessels fit to go to sea. Peace, as the old proverb hints, is often maintained by adequate preparations for war. We do not imagine that anybody will be disposed to complain of the expenditure which has been incurred in placing a few vessels in proper condition to go to Cuba.

Congress will meet with a great deal of work to be done, and we hope it will proceed to do it. Senator FENTON goes about bragging that he means to prove his ability as a leader of the opposition by demanding a score or so of investigating committees. In this way he hopes to embarrass the real business of the year, and get up a good cry against the Republican Party. We trust that Congress will not forget that the nation expects it to attend to its pressing business the very first thing. It can grind Senator FENTON's axes afterward, if it is so disposed. But let us have some work done before the "palaver" begins.

NEW AND OLD MEMBERS.

So much depends upon the Congress which meets to-day, that an analysis of its membership, with a view of arriving at its capacity for public business, cannot fail to prove of interest. All other matters being equal, experience in public affairs is of most consequence; and it is, therefore, proper to inquire, in the first place, as to what proportion of the members have had the opportunity to become versed in the business which they are about to undertake. Among the many members who are unknown to the country, there may be some who will prove of great value to the public service, and among those who are known it may be possible that not all will in the future prove equal to the promise of the past.

In examining the roll of the new Senators, we find there is but one who is now in the fourth term, four are in the third term, ten are in the second, sixteen have just entered the Senate, and the remainder of the seventy-four members are well along in the first term. Of the new Senators, SARGENT, of California; ALLISON, of Iowa, and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, have had such large experience in the House of Representatives that they cannot be called new to the legislative service. Among the other new Senators who are not so well known in Congress, are some who have gained such distinction in other departments of the public service that much is expected of them. Prominent in this class is Gen. OGLESBY, of Illinois, whose intelligent devotion to the public welfare, both in military and civil life, is a guarantee of his usefulness in the field to which he has now been called. Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, has had some prominence in affairs, and Gen. GORDON, of Georgia, is known as an able soldier of the rebellion; but of the remaining new Senators little or nothing is known. From this category, however, we must except Mr. PINCHBACK, who claims the vacant seat of Louisiana, and who, if admitted, will be the only colored member. He is well known to the country from his connection with the reconstruction of his State.

Among all the Senators Mr. SUMNER is first in continuous service. Taking his seat in 1851 he has ever since been one of the representatives of Massachusetts, and is, therefore, entitled to be considered the father of the Senate. It is true Mr. CAMERON was a member before him, having first entered in 1845, but he has never served two continuous terms. His first service was limited to four years, and elected again in 1857 he resigned in 1861, and did not again appear in the Senate until 1867. He cannot, therefore, compete with Mr. SUMNER in length of service, nor hardly with Mr. CHANDLER of Michigan, Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, Mr. ANTHONY of Rhode Island, and Mr. HOWE of Wisconsin, each of whom has entered upon his third continuous term. Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, have also had much experience in the Senate, but it has been interrupted by their being called to other public duties. Among the Senators now serving in the second term are some who have already shown their eminent fitness for this high public trust. Prominent among them are Senators CONKLING and MORTON, who have, during their service in the Senate, gained the foremost rank in its councils.

It will be seen that the Senate has within it abundant experience to enable it to deal properly with such questions as may come before it. Although Mr. TRUMBULL and others of some note have gone out, it has not, upon the whole, suffered by the recent changes. In the House of Representatives there has been a much larger infusion of new material, and it is more difficult, consequently, to judge of its character. Forty-nine members are added by the new apportionment, and, with few exceptions, they are men entirely unknown in public life. But, in addition to this fact, it appears that no State except Rhode Island has returned its old delegation entire, and that of the whole House of 292 members, 172 were not in the last Congress. Moreover, it is difficult to find among the new members any who have been prominent in former years, almost the sole exceptions being ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Mr. KASSON of Iowa, Mr. GOOCH and the Messrs. HOAR of Massachusetts, Mr. LAMAR of Mississippi, Mr. WARD of New-Jersey, and Mr. NESMITH of Oregon. On the other hand, several of the States have failed to return members who had achieved distinction in the national councils, and Ohio is the most conspicuous in this list, where such distinguished men as SHELLABARGER, MORGAN, VAN TRUMP, CAMPBELL, and BINGHAM have been dropped out of the public service.

But it would not be just to assume that because of this large accession of new members, the House will become any less valuable to the country. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that its character has been improved. New-York has sixteen members who now first enter Congress, but there is no doubt that the delegation as a whole is stronger than that of the State in the last House. The same may doubtless be said of other delegations, and it is at least certain that with the experience of the last House to guide them, the present Representatives cannot go so far astray. The House contains a sufficient number of old members to prevent it from falling into the mistakes incidental to lack of experience in public affairs, and we believe that it has enough honest and capable members to enable it to make a creditable record. Since the performances of the Democrats in their caucus on Saturday last not much can be expected of them; but the Republicans have a large majority, and they have happily shown, so far as they could show at this early day, a disposition to serve the public welfare. In the organization of the House, which they practically effected on Saturday evening, in the selection of their candidates for its offices, they did not hesitate to ignore all personal interests for the sake of the public good. They have thus given an earnest of future usefulness which the country will mark with satisfaction.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Among the numerous letters recently called forth by the threatened monarchical restoration in France, were some addressed to the President of the Assembly by seventeen representatives who had been returned, two years ago, from the departments annexed to Germany. These departments took part in the elections made in February, 1871, and were duly represented in the French Assembly, convened at Bordeaux for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the proposed treaty of peace. The treaty was accepted, there being no other alternative. It stripped France of a valuable portion of her territory in order to save the whole. No protest, no exercise of patriotism, could have warded off the unavoidable dismemberment. After the vote of ratification, the Deputies of Elsass, twenty-eight in number, vacated their seats. In a stirring but doleful letter to the Assembly, they gave expression to the feelings that prompted them to retire. They declared that it would not be in accordance either with their commission or with their dignity to sit in a House whose solemn and sovereign decision had severed their constituents from the national family.

Was this a resignation? The Assembly refused to regard it as such. Through one of its members, the representatives of Elsass were invited to retain their seats. Another, giving still greater emphasis to the sentiments of the Assembly, said that these gentlemen were not only the representatives of the citizens violently torn away from France, but the representatives of France herself, inasmuch as representatives chosen by any section represent not only a particular group of citizens, but the nation in its entirety. On the score of that declaration, indorsed by the Assembly, three of the Deputies from parts annexed resumed their seats, and have occupied them ever since, unchallenged and unimpeached. No voice has been raised to disclaim their legal right, nor to impugn the validity of their votes. Those who had signed the letter and persisted in their first determination, were to be considered not as having resigned or being excluded, but only in the character of absentees.

Now the members of the delegation from Elsass-Lorraine are mostly Republicans in principle. Their patriotism is unquestionable. The test they stood has cleared it from all doubt. For France, they have given up their homes and all the old associations. To France they look now for hope and comfort. No wonder, then, that they were appalled by recent proceedings, and at the idea of the numberless evils foreshadowed by a monarchical restoration. When, therefore, this restoration seemed threatening—almost imminent—they were easily prevailed upon to join their advice and remonstrances to the efforts of those who were using their talents in behalf of the Republic. They addressed to the President of the Assembly a letter expressive of patriotic feelings and apprehensions, declaring that, if they still had the honor to participate in the transactions of that body, they would all vote for the Republic.

Other causes than their solicitous interference have frustrated the monarchical schemes; but it is nevertheless true that an accession of seventeen Republican votes would be desirable in many ways, and might in future complications be of great importance and service. Nothing keeps these gentlemen from the seats to which they were elected but their own scruples and susceptibilities. If they would lay these aside from a conviction of duty to their chosen country, from a sense of obligation to their political principles, they would add much strength to the cause of the people, and increase the chances of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the controverted question between a republic and a monarchy. There might soon be an end to a fictitious majority, and a safeguard against the ills of which it may yet be the instrument.

A formal request is said to have been made to them to resume their seats. Will they attempt to do it? Are they in reality still entitled to their seats? The majority, on one hand, will, no doubt, discountenance whatever may diminish its power or imperil its existence. Germany, on the other, will, perhaps, have an objection against natives of the annexed provinces occupying seats in the French Assembly, and, by the phantom of an international imbroglio, will deter the Deputies of Elsass-Lorraine into a policy of abetention. They, at the same time, seem not to lack strong incentives to action. They can fall back on the declaration made by the Assembly in their behalf in March, 1871; they can point to the three representatives from the Moselle, who have ever since remained at their post without hindrance; they can claim that, as thousands of Alsatian-Lorrainers have decided for French nationality, they are still delegated to the Assembly by a proper constituency.

Be their decision what it may, the case in itself is a curious one, and it is not impossible that incidents are yet to come from it which will be worth recording.

SWINDLERS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

Considering the extent to which publication is given by the press of the country to the operations of swindlers, one would suppose that the number of victims should be diminishing. The contrary, however, seems to be the fact. Already this season the movements and doings of several accomplished swindlers have been very fully reported. While the victims of the yellow fever in Shreveport and Memphis were crying for help, thousands of dollars were raised by swindlers on the pretense that it was to be used for purchasing food and clothing for the widows and orphans of the dead. The subscribers were too much affected by the appeals to make inquiries as to the character of those whom they intrusted with their bounty. As a consequence, a golden harvest was reaped with comparatively little risk, and it is doubtful if a half-dozen, out of all who engaged in the business of collecting, will be brought to justice.

The effect of the panic on traders in a small way of business, and upon the families of worthy persons deprived of employment through it, has proved a good "card" for male and female operators to ladies and gentlemen of secured wealth and known benevolence. Many a purse-string has been relaxed within the past month to relieve distress pictured by swindlers. Widows and unmarried ladies, of liberal means, have responded liberally, and are even yet in ignorance as to the real purpose to which their money has been applied. It is not easy to find fault with impulsive generosity. It is to be regretted, however, that the tricks of the unworthy should prevent it from reaching the proper channels.

Why so many apparently shrewd men allow themselves to be duped by the false representations of "respectable swindlers" is something difficult to comprehend. Scarcely a week passes that a case of this kind is not brought to public notice. Recently an elaborate account of the doings of a Kuklux swindler received publication in most of the Southern papers, and was copied extensively by the Northern press. Sympathy was sought and freely given to a man named CUE, on the strength of a statement to the effect that in 1870 he was tried as a Kuklux in Columbia, S. C., on a charge of having, with others, taken summary vengeance on two negroes accused of having outraged a young lady of Summerville, S. C., that he was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen years in the Albany Penitentiary, and fined $2,500. Through the influence of friends he claimed to have received a pardon, and was, at the time of his appeals to the kind-hearted, on his way to rejoin his wife and children. The Baltimore *American* to the end of the story appended the following:

> "No man by the name of RICHARD CUE was ever tried in Columbia for violation of the Enforcement act. No such incident as that related above occurred at Summerville in 1870, or since. No Kuklux arrests were made in South Carolina in 1870. There were no trials at Columbia till November, 1871. No Kuklux ever paid a fine of $2,500; neither did the wife of any Kuklux ever pay that sum for her husband. No Kuklux was ever sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. The highest penalty prescribed by the act of Congress is imprisonment for ten years; the severest penalty ever imposed was a term of eight years upon a man notoriously guilty of a brutal murder."

The most recent and most audacious of swindles was that which was perpetrated upon certain church societies of Massachusetts by a young man, who, according to the Boston *Journal*, was fresh from the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. Having, in addition to a tolerable address, some familiarity with a Second avenue church association, this person very quickly succeeded in imposing upon a clergyman of Somerville, Mass., to such an extent that the latter readily believed the story that he was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy; that as a Lieutenant in the United States Army he had seen service against the Indians in the Modoc country; that he had been wounded several times, and that he had resigned his commission at the close of the struggle. How long he lived upon the hospitality of the good people of Somerville has not been stated; but we are informed that he remained there sufficiently long to attract the favorable attention of a lyceum bureau manager of Boston, by whom he was employed to lecture on the war with Capt. JACK and his band. In his progress through the different towns, he contrived to win the affections of two or more young ladies, to borrow a considerable amount of money in small sums, to threaten the lives of several gentlemen, and, finally, to get away without punishment.

In ordinary business transactions, inquiries are supposed to be made respecting the reputation of those seeking accommodation or credit, and it would appear only just and proper that the same caution should be observed in dealing with strangers who make statements for the purpose of gaining admission to the hospitality of a family. If the Somerville clergyman had taken the trouble to write to the pastor of the church in New-York, of which this false Lieutenant declared himself to be a member in good standing, all the trouble and disgrace which followed would have been spared. Handsome faces, polished manners, and good clothes are too often accepted as guarantees of honesty and respectability.

THE PROSPERITY OF CALIFORNIA.

It is consoling to know that at least one State in the Union is free from the consequences of the railway panic. There may possibly be some loss resulting from complications with Eastern business and banking interests; but, so far, California, which has never allowed itself to be dazzled by the allurements of irredeemable paper, but conducted its business upon a specie basis, has escaped. Business does not languish in her streets, warehouses, nor factories; the public authorities are not urged to initiate schemes of improvement in order to give bread to unemployed workmen and their families; the rich exuberance of her fields and mines comes to market undisturbed by those anxious fears or difficulties of exchange that delayed cotton and interfered with the transmission of breadstuffs elsewhere. Her mines are regularly worked, and we hear of newly-discovered mines of quicksilver, and beds of anthracite coal that will still further add to her mineral wealth. The press of San Francisco informs us that the export trade of that city is all that could be hoped for. On Nov. 6 the tonnage at that port equaled 70,000 tons, exclusive of steamers and coasters, and shipping to the extent of 20,000 more was due. Among the exports from that port from July 1 to Nov. 15 are found not less than 194,000 barrels of flour, 132,000 of which were shipped since Sept. 1. This, it is stated, is about double the amount shipped last year. We are also told that a large number of buildings are being erected in San Francisco, giving a good market for lumber; this of itself would be a marked attestation of the fact that the City of the Setting Sun has not been affected by the troubles of the States doing business upon a currency basis. The merchandise exported by sea from that city for the week ending Nov. 15 was valued at $601,264, to say nothing of the great trade with the other States over the Pacific Railroad. The business of the latter, indeed, is constantly on the increase, and has not been affected by the causes which have temporarily interfered with our railways. California needs still larger transportation facilities.

We are accustomed to think of California principally as the great mining region whence we get a large portion of the gold which we sell to Europe so cheaply in exchange for her fabrics, imagining that we have no use for it as money. But this view of the subject does grave injustice to California. The census of 1870 gives the farm lands of that State as about eleven and a half millions of acres, of which over six million two hundred thousand were "improved;" there were not quite two and a half millions of acres of "improved" land in 1860. Only five or six Western States make as good a showing as this in agricultural progress. Some of the California farms are small principalities, comparing favorably in size with the one in which the "Grand Duchess" held her court, and *Gen. Boum* manœuvred his miniature army. Farms are mentioned which contain fifty thousand and thirty-five thousand acres, and the census tables of 1870 give the average size of California farms, at that time, as 4,466 acres—over four times the average size of Texan, and eight times that of South Carolina farms—second and third respectively on the list. It will be seen that California farms are on as grand a scale as her famous trees, and the production of these farms is also very great, notwithstanding the difficulty of managing such overgrown properties. Many of them, however, are sheep-farms. California raised nearly 17,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1870, as against only about one-third of that amount in 1860, and there can hardly be any doubt that the progress in this direction is satisfactory. The *Alta California*, indeed, informs us that during the year ending with October, the value of the wheat which left San Francisco, mainly for England, was about $20,000,000.

Then take the wool crop. In 1850, California raised only 5,520 pounds of wool; in 1860, 2,683,109, while in 1870 the crop rose to 11,391,743 pounds. Now we are told by the San Francisco *Chronicle* that the last year's crop was more than double that enormous figure, and nearly one-fourth of the whole wool crop of the country, which, in 1870, was 100,000,000 pounds. We are further told that California woolen goods have been sold to advantage in the New-York market, thereby opening a new industry. Labor and production have certainly been sufficiently stimulated in the Golden State. With all her agricultural development, we also hear of a fresh impetus given to mining; here is indeed a many-sided industry—commerce, agriculture, mining, all carried on with rapid and increasing success, and in obedience to well-settled financial laws.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WARD'S ISLAND CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article of the 26th inst. on the subject of the Ward's Island church, you convey the idea to your readers that this new church building, recently erected by the Commissioners of Emigration, has been by that board decided that said church shall at all times be considered as a place of worship wherein all creeds shall be at liberty to hold religious services.

If you will carefully examine the resolution offered by Commissioner Kauffmann, and adopted by the board, you will at once see that no such privilege is granted. The resolution adopted by the board is as follows:

Resolved, That said church shall at all times be considered as a place of worship wherein all creeds shall be at liberty to hold religious services, and that suitable provision shall be made by the Superintendent at Ward's Island for the holding of such service whenever it may appear necessary to afford more room to the worshipers than is at present allotted them upon the island.

In my judgment the time never will arrive, under this resolution, when this church will be free to any other denomination than the one now worshiping there—namely, the Roman Catholic.

The new church building recently erected is a large and commodious building, costing the commission $35,000, the entrance to which is level with the roadway, and is not used for any other purpose than religious worship, while the Protestant chapel is a room set apart on the second story of a building known as the Boys' Barracks, part of the floor on which is this chapel-room is partitioned off a room used as a reading and library room, in which very often, I am told by the Protestant chaplain, men congregate and frequently annoy the Protestants while at worship.

To attend worship at the Protestant chapel sick and crippled immigrants are compelled to ascend two flights of stairs. Those who are unable to get up these stairs are deprived the privilege of attending Protestant worship.

I have been called upon by many friends to explain my apparent inconsistency in voting with Commissioner Lynch against the resolution adopted. I will here repeat what I stated at the meeting of the board, that I would prefer to vote for the resolution of Commissioner Lynch discharging the committee from any further consideration of the subject, rather than vote for any such cunning and deceitful resolution, which, only in theory and never in practice, would make this church free to all religious sects.

I have no more interest in this question than have thousands of my fellow-citizens in the vindication of the established American doctrine—no unity of Church and State, civil and religious liberty, and equal rights for all.

EDMUND STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed card came to me to-day from Philadelphia, with a line from one of its signers requesting its insertion in one or more of the daily papers of New-York, in order that the clergy and laity of our church in this City, and especially any sympathising with the movement of Bishop Cummins, might understand clearly and authoritatively the extent of the Bishop's following in Philadelphia. The list will at once be recognized as embracing the leading Low Church rectors of that city, radical as well as conservative. The note says: "The list could be enlarged if there were time."

What roots this new church will strike in the strongest Low Church city in the country, the circular will show to the most enthusiastic revolutionist.

R. HEBER NEWTON,
Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church.

A CARD.

The undersigned having heard with profound sorrow of the movement now making by Bishop Cummins for the organization of a new "Church on the basis of the Prayer-book of 1785," desire to say that they have no sympathy with this measure, and that it does not represent the views and feelings of Evangelical men.

William Suddards, Rector of Grace Church; Benjamin Watson, Rector of the Church of the Atonement; James Pratt, Rector of St. Phillip's Church; Richard N. Thomas, Rector of St. Matthias Church; Daniel S. Miller, Rector of St. Mark's, Frankford; Thomas A. Jaggar, Rector of Holy Trinity Church; Wilbur F. Paddock, Rector of St. Andrew's Church; John B. Falkner, Rector of St. Matthew's Church; Robert A. Edwards, Rector of Grace Church, Germantown; Richard Newton, Rector Church of the Epiphany; C. George Currie, Rector of St. Luke's Church; Wm. H. Munroe, Rector of Immanuel Church; Snyder B. Simes, Rector of Gloria Dei Church; Charles L. Fischer, Rector of St. John's Lower Merion; Charles D. Cooper, Rector Church of the Holy Apostles; William Newton, Rector Church of the Nativity; J. Houston Eccleston, Rector of Church of the Savior; John A. Childs, Secretary of the Bishop, &c., &c.; W. W. Spear, Rector of St. Andrew's, West Vincent.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL—THE OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti" will be sung at the Academy of Music to-night, Mme. Nilsson, Mlle. Maresi, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, M. Maurel, and Signori Nannetti and Del Puente filling the principal parts. "Aida" is to be done Wednesday, and, Friday, the last evening recital of the season will take place. As announced, a Sunday concert by several of Mr. Strakosch's artists was given at Wallack's Theatre last evening. An exquisite interpretation of "Bella siccome un angelo" was supplied by M. Maurel, who had to repeat the air; Signor Campanini sang, by way of solo, "Di Pescatore," and "Celeste Aida," and other vocal performances were contributed by Mlle. Torriani and Signor Del Puente. The instrumentalist of the occasion was Miss Lina Luckhardt, whose piano-playing revealed facility and practice, but was quite devoid of feeling.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The great success achieved by Mr. Gilbert's fairy comedy at the Union Square Theatre, has induced the management to defer the production of Mr. Boucicault's new play until Saturday evening next. "The Wicked World" has unquestionably proved the greatest "hit" of the season. The house has been crowded every night during the run of the piece, and the sales of seats in advance are unusually large.... The attendance at the Grand Opera-house is simply overwhelming. During the past week more than 24,000 people attended the seven performances of "Humpty Dumpty." The receipts at the box-office on Thanksgiving Day were nearly $6,000.... The first performance at Mr. Daly's new Fifth Avenue Theatre, it is announced, will be given on Wednesday evening next. The sale of seats commenced at the Broadway Theatre on Saturday morning last, and the number of purchasers was very large.... Mr. Bernard Mollenhauer, son of the leader of Booth's orchestra, will be the musical director of the Broadway Theatre, vice Harvey Dodworth, transferred to the new Fifth Avenue Theatre.... Those old-time favorites, the Florences, commence a brief season to-night at Booth's, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man".... The final representations of "The Black Crook" are announced at Niblo's Garden. On Monday next the Vokes Family will occupy the stage at this house.... The Lingards to-night begin a series of performances at the Broadway Theatre, in a new three-act comedy entitled "A Life's Dream," supplemented by some new Lingard sketches of well-known persons. Mr. Daly has relinquished his managerial control of the establishment.... Mr. John E. Owens continues his successful career at Wood's Museum. This evening he appears for the first time in the Metropolis as *Major Wellington De Boots*, in "Everybody's Friend".... Mr. Lester Wallack's capital acting is proving very attractive at his own theatre. "The Liar" will be given every evening until further notice.... At the Olympic Edwin Adams is to continue his personation of *Enoch Arden* until Wednesday evening, when "The Marble Heart" will constitute the programme.... "The Geneva Cross" is being presented at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.

DECEMBER DIVIDENDS.

The amount of semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in December, mainly by manufacturing companies, is $1,653,588. Many of the companies reduce largely. Thus, the Amoskeag reduces from 8 to 6 per cent., Appleton 5 to 4, Boston 5 to 3, Jackson 10 to 4, Lancaster 12½ to 10, Langdon 10 to 5, Nashua 8 to 4, and Stark 6 to 5 per cent. The Lowell Machine Shop pays 4 per cent. at this time against 8 per cent. in May, which is the usual way of dividing their dividends for the year. The Cocheco and Salmon Falls dividends, due about Dec. 12, are not yet declared. The Hamilton and Lawrence make the same dividends as the previous six months. The Boston and Maine Railroad Company will pay, Dec. 15, the dividend of 4 per cent. deferred from Nov. 15. The Treasurer of the Old Colony Railroad will redeem a small sum of the Cape Cod Railroad bonds maturing Dec. 15.

In Philadelphia there are fewer dividends and less of interest payable in December than in any other month of the year. Among the few, however, are the following: Interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company, interest on the 6 per cent. bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on the 7 per cent., gold, first mortgage bonds of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, on the 6 per cent. bonds, plain and registered, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, on the 7 per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company, on the 6 and 7 per cent. gold mortgages and registered bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the 6 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company debenture bonds, on the 6 per cent. bonds of 1877 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and quarterly interest on the first mortgage 6s of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. On the 15th of the month the gold interest of the bonds of 1897 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation will be payable. The quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., or $1 50 per share, of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company (leased to the Reading Railroad Company) is payable on the 4th of the month, and during the month, on a day to be named, a dividend on the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his report to the President, says there are now in the navy 165 vessels, carrying, exclusive of howitzers, 1,269 guns, which is a reduction since his last annual report, by sale and otherwise, of thirteen vessels. A general enumeration of these vessels presents 63 steamers other than iron-clads and tugs carrying 826 guns; 29 sailing-vessels, 322 guns; 48 iron-clad vessels, 121 guns, and 25 tugs, used for navy-yard and freight purposes. Of this number there are at present in commission for sea service, distributed on the several foreign stations and on our own coast, forty-six vessels, carrying 407 guns. The cruising or active force of the navy, as these may be called, and which is controlled by the appropriations made and the seamen authorized by law, is about the same as last year, the places of those vessels which have been put out of commission within the past twelve months from the expiration of the cruises, or for other causes, having been supplied by commissioning and sending to sea a corresponding number of others.

INEFFICIENT CRUISERS.

The list will show a force slightly decreased in numbers by the sale of some useless vessels which were, while we retained them, only a source of expense, and it is somewhat weakened also in strength by the condemnation and laying up of several of our white-oak cruisers, which have reached the limit of their cruising life, and can no longer be used with safety on the seas. Many of the ships now on the navy list, and which serve to swell the number to the figures above given, are far from being such as are really needed, and their true condition, which has been often officially represented to Congress, can be fully understood and appreciated by reference to the reports of the bureaus.

LIVE-OAK CRUISERS.

In the meanwhile, however, we have been engaged in completely repairing six of our live-oak cruising ships, which are now in various stages of forwardness at the several navy-yards. These are all of moderate size, and none of them sufficiently advanced to be of present use; but they are adapted to the wants of our cruising navy, and will, in the course of a few months, add materially to its strength and efficiency.

THE NEW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The eight sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress are all in process of building—one-half at the various navy-yards, three under contract in private yards, and the remaining one under private contract in the navy-yard at Kittery. The building of these ships, with their engines and machinery, is progressing rapidly, and the work, widely distributed at more than a dozen naval stations and private establishments, is contributing to the remunerative employment of several thousands of workmen and to the maintenance of the very large number of persons dependent upon their labor for support and education. It is not without gratification the Secretary is able to report that, besides the great value and importance of this work to the service, we have also been able so to utilize the liberality of Congress as to contribute materially to the business interests of the country and to the support and comfort of many producing and dependent people. The valuable work thus begun should not be discontinued, but the department should be provided with a moderate amount of funds and authorized to commence each year to build a certain number of tons to supply regularly the regular yearly expenditure of naval force which will of necessity occur.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The work of putting our ironclad force in efficient condition, referred to in the Secretary's last report, has been proceeded with as fast as the means necessary for the extraordinary work could be spared from the current appropriations for the support of the navy. The wisdom of this action needs no illustration from him at this time; without it we would have been left not only powerless to assert our own rights, but almost defenseless against arrogance or aggression. But the expenditure required has crippled our working bureaus in their general work, and it is necessary that this should be reimbursed to them if they are to proceed steadily and efficiently.

THE FOREIGN STATIONS.

The stations have been unchanged during the year. As now established they are designated as: The European, the Asiatic, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, and the South Pacific. Over these, embracing the frequented waters of the globe, is scattered a cruising force of less than forty vessels, which by their presence are relied on to encourage our citizens, and, if required, to protect them and their property in all lands to which, by their inclination or interest, they are drawn. The Secretary then gives an account of these several stations, saying of the North Atlantic Station: Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, who is at present in command, relieved Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green at Key West May 15, and the latter returned to Boston on the Powhatan, arriving May 27, and hauled down his flag. The force on this station was reduced in the Spring and Summer by ordering North, as a necessity, some of the vessels which were much in need of repairs, and whose crews needed a change, having been long in the tropics. The Shawmut and Nipsic, two of the smaller but active class of vessels, came North in June, and the Richmond was about the same time transferred to the North Pacific Station. The Kansas was until July co-operating with the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition; but at the same time her repeated visits to Aspinwall enabled her to give full protection to our interests in that quarter. Notwithstanding this reduction, important and useful cruises have been made, and our flag has been shown at almost all the commercial ports, or where there were American interests in the Gulf, on the Caribbean Sea, and other places; assistance has been offered and extended, when required, to our commerce and citizens; the commanding officers have been in constant communication with our Ministers and Consular representatives; our interests on the Isthmus have been watched, and a vessel almost constantly stationed on either side has been in readiness to protect the railroad, if occasion should demand. Convoy has been offered to the merchant service when menaced and threatened with unlawful seizure and violence.

THE OPERATIONS AT PANAMA.

The Secretary says that within the limits of the South Pacific Station, only two occasions have arisen where it has been necessary to land a force from our vessels for the protection of American citizens and property, and on each of those occasions the landings were made on the same territory, at the request or with the permission of the authorities, or under an admission on their part of their inability to promise the security and protection due from them. The landing of detachments at Panama during two emergencies, while quieting the fears of foreign residents, secured the safe transit of the passengers and their effects, and of the freight and specie of four lines of steamers, two of which were not of our nationality, depending on this road for prompt transportation. The officers and men who composed these landing parties received the commendation of their respective commanders in chief for the creditable and admirable manner in which they discharged their duty.

THE ISTHMUS SHIP-CANAL.

The expeditions organized under the authority of Congress for the survey of the Darien and Nicaragua routes, with the view to the construction of an interoceanic canal have completed the duties intrusted to them, and the reports of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge and Commander E. P. Lull, who, respectively, conducted the surveys, are submitted. Briefly stated, the route selected by Commander Selfridge includes 100 miles of river navigation of the Atrato, which has been carefully sounded, and found to be fully capable of being navigated by the largest class of ocean steamers. Between the Atrato and the Pacific a canal or artificial cut is made but twenty-eight miles in length. The canal for twenty-two miles of this distance passes through a plain with a gradual rise of ninety feet. There will then remain six miles to the Pacific, of which there are a moderate open cut, and three miles of tunneling. It is estimated the work will cost between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000, and it can be completed within ten years. The Secretary, speaking of the Nicaragua survey, says the results of the labors of the expedition prove the existence of a practicable route for an inter-oceanic ship-canal, having Lake Nicaragua as its summit level. It is proposed to connect the lake with the Pacific by a canal 16 33-100 miles in length, beginning at the mouth of the Rio del Medio and terminating at Brato. The first seven miles and a half will require an excavation averaging 54 feet in depth, and will be the most expensive part of the whole work. The total length of the proposed canal is 61 74-100 miles, of which more than 41 miles are in excavation and embankment. The average depth of excavation throughout is only 9 feet above the prism of the canal. No tunnel is required.

THE POLARIS.

The Secretary, in speaking of the Polaris, says her cruise has been decidedly the most successful of Arctic expeditions. The geographical knowledge of the Arctic regions has been largely advanced. A very particular questioning of every one of the officers and crew of the Polaris and of the scientific corps, except the three persons as yet unexamined, has completely satisfied his associates and himself that Capt. Hall's death occurred from purely natural causes; that his medical treatment was judiciously adapted to his case, and that he was tenderly nursed and cared for to the last. The evidence has also made it manifest that Capt. Hall was always faithful to the trust reposed in him in assigning him the command of the expedition; that he was kind, firm, and humane in the exercise of his authority; that he was earnest in his desire and in his attempts to reach a high northern latitude, and, if practicable, the Pole itself, and that his untimely death was an irreparable loss to the expedition. It is also apparent that Capt. Buddington, who succeeded to the chief command on the death of Capt. Hall, proved himself to be a good seaman, and that in all dangerous positions in which the Polaris was placed his conduct as her commander was skillful and judicious, the natural result of long experience at sea and in command in northern latitudes. The department takes occasion to express its indebtedness to the officials of the Danish Government in Greenland for their uniform courtesy to the officers of the United States Navy connected with the recent expeditions to the Polar seas, and for the facilities extended to those expeditions to promote their success.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SUSTAIN THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Secretary says: I beg to renew the recommendations made in my annual reports of former years in reference to our navy-yards, and to urge that their resources may be increased and developed to meet the emergencies of those wars to which even the most peace-loving nations are liable, and which are best averted by a readiness for action should they be thrust upon us. At the most of our navy-yards little could be done during the past year beyond making the repairs to keep them from falling to decay. At Mare Island, our only naval establishment on the Pacific, the new dry-dock and the iron-working shop for construction are well in hand, and will add largely to its resources. We have great naval interests on the Pacific, and I cannot too strongly express the hope that Congress may strengthen them by liberal appropriations to develop this admirably-placed arsenal. At League Island, in obedience to the injunction of Congress, the work of removing to it the material and stores of the old Philadelphia Navy-yard, has begun. The heavy ordnance, shot and cannon, the anchors and chain cables, and a portion of the ship-building timber, are already transferred. A massive machine shop and storehouse for yards and docks has been built, and the foundation of a still greater establishment for construction has been begun. It is conclusively determined that there is no difficulty in finding a perfectly secure foundation at a moderate cost, and that such a foundation at League Island will be no more costly than at New-York or Norfolk, or of other of our sea-board navy-yards. It is time that we should cease to have two navy-yards at Philadelphia, and that the narrow and cramped yard, so much needed by the city for its commerce, should be transferred to the grand and better site bestowed by Philadelphia and accepted by Congress with its impelled obligations. I beg to renew my recommendation that Congress may cause the old navy-yard to be valued, and that it advance the sum expected to accrue from its sale to the Navy Department to expend the amount thus appropriated within four years on such buildings and improvements at League Island as shall authorize the abandonment of the old yard. The Treasury then by its sale be reimbursed for money advanced to create a new establishment at New-York.

THE NEW-YORK NAVY YARD.

I am impelled by recent experience to say that I trust that no legislation may interfere with the preservation of the New-York Navy-yard in its present site and in its integrity. The present moment shows in the clearest manner how invaluable this yard is to the navy in utilizing, in a time of emergencies, the vast naval resources of construction, equipment, and repair, which its central position enables it to draw from the ship-yards, docks, machine-shops, and stores of the great city that surrounds it, teeming with a population of skilled artisans.

PENSACOLA.

I think it very important that the Pensacola Navy-yard, burned during the rebellion, but with many of its improvements unharmed, should be in some degree rebuilt. In the event of complications in or near the Gulf of Mexico, or West Indies, it would be a station of vast importance.

NEW-LONDON.

I again call attention to the obligations of the Government in regard to the Naval Station at New-London, Conn. We are the owners by gift from the State, of a large and valuable property at this place, which has never been utilized for want of adequate means appropriated for the purpose. The considerations in favor of this site have been frequently presented, and I will only add that all that we have done there in the past has been done so well and so cheaply as to give an earnest for the future, and induce the belief that a well-found and supplied naval station at this point would be extremely valuable to the service and to the country.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The Secretary most earnestly recommends that ample provision be made for the support of the Ordnance Bureau, in order that nothing may interfere with its efforts to supply our ships with the most powerful guns.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are $19,252,235, and to this is added the sum of $964,589 for current repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in the navy-yards, &c. These estimates are less than those of last year by rather more than $2,000,000; but they do not include any extraordinary expenditure for the permanent improvement of the navy, nor the amounts necessary either for the repair of our own iron-clad fleet nor for the continued prosecution of some of the great works necessary to the proper condition of our naval establishment.

THE RECENT ACTIVITY.

The Secretary says in conclusion: The foregoing is a general report of the condition, situation, and movements of the United States Navy for the past year, and until the commencement of the present month. Since that time, however, events have taken place which made it proper that the navy should be put at once upon a footing for active service. It is by no means the province of this department, as such, to take part in the conduct or discussion of any diplomatic question, nor should its attitude at a time when serious international difficulties are possible, be held to indicate anything more than a determination on the part of a military department of the Government to be prepared for action should the necessity for action arise. This is the present condition of public affairs, and such is the attitude of the Navy Department. I have felt it to be my duty, under the existing circumstances, to take promptly every means in my power to put our available force in the best possible condition for immediate and active service. All the power and means of the department are now devoted to this end, greatly aided at every point by the enthusiastic activity of the officers of every grade of the service. Difficult of accomplishment as our purpose at first seemed, difficulties and even apparent impossibilities are found to fade away before determination and organized activity, and the navy is already in such a condition that those to whom our interests and honor are now intrusted may be relieved from the embarrassments of a situation where just determination might be disregarded because thought to be powerless, or decent consideration be mistaken for fear. It is neither necessary nor proper that I should enter here into the details of our preparations. Suffice it to say that a respectable force of war vessels and monitors is already on the sea and concentrating at the station nearest the scene of our possible difficulties; that our whole available iron-clad fleet is in hand and every wooden war vessel that will float in active preparation at the various naval stations. These will be ready for sea, fully fitted, as fast as proper crews can be provided for them, and if the necessity for action should come before the time for it arrives, all there is of the American Navy which can be put afloat on the Atlantic Ocean will be in a condition and a position to take its proper part. Inadequate as this force may be deemed to the responsibilities and pretentions of a Government like ours, and greatly at disadvantage as we certainly will be in respect to the number and character of our vessels in a contest with the fleets of any respectable naval power. I believe that the activity, skill, science, and experience of our navy will be found equal to any difficulty which courage dare to meet or energy will avail to conquer. They are thoroughly imbued with the spirit, educated in the details, and experienced in the warlike duties of their profession, skilled in the use of all the terrible weapons which science has provided for modern warfare and a mind to meet any crisis without shrinking from danger. Thus prepared, and in this spirit, they are ready to meet any of their country's adversaries with the means with which their country provides them. In taking the action above referred to, the Navy Department has already incurred considerable expense and has been forced to assume some responsibilities unusual in times of peace; but convinced of the wisdom of prompt and decided action, I have not shrunk from these responsibilities, nor hesitated, with the approval of the President, to make warlike preparations in the interests of peace and of humanity. I confidently rely for support in this attitude upon the patriotism and good sense of the American people and their representatives, who cannot fail to remember that our naval condition is the result of causes which have been constantly pressed upon their consideration, but which have failed to receive full attention, doubtless on account of more pressing present requirements and obligations, and who will clearly realize that duties constantly postponed are certain to be more difficult and much more expensive when performed in haste, under the pressure of imperious necessity. The department has had no necessity to overstep its appropriations, even if it were lawful to do so; but the pressing demands of the present will consume now what was provided for the service of the year in several of the working bureaus. These must be promptly relieved if their work is to go on. The occasion has clearly shown, I think, that our navy, as it exists, should, at least, be put in a condition for active service, and, in any event, a moderate appropriation for this purpose ought at once to be made, and, if war should by any possibility come, we must be liberally provided to utilize the means we have, and to provide others to meet the emergency.

PORTRAITS OF VIRGINIA GOVERNORS.

Col. W. W. Henry, of Richmond, Va., has sent to the State Library in that city a fine portrait by the elder Sully of his great grandfather, the orator of the Revolution, Patrick Henry. The portrait of Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith has been framed and hung up in the library, and is a fine likeness of this distinguished Virginian. Mr. W. L. Shepherd is painting for the State Library a portrait of Gov. Brooke from an authentic picture. So far, pictures of eleven Governors of Virginia have been procured and placed upon exhibition in the library.

JUDGE C. T. SHERMAN.

HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes the letter of C. T. Sherman tendering his resignation as Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. He says:

"In doing so I deem it proper to say that I recognise it as the duty of a Judge not only to be guiltless of official or personal misconduct, but that he should be free from the suspicion of it. I am not aware that I have been suspected or accused of any misconduct or partiality in the performance of my official duties. Expressions of approval from all parts of the district convince me that I have performed the duties to the satisfaction of the Bar and the public generally. The only exception has been the action, some months since, of a portion of the Bar of Cleveland, who, influenced, as is believed, by motives far worse than any attributed to me, and subversive not only of all judicial authority and independence, but of the first principles of the legal profession, the love of justice and fair play, passed resolutions of censure. This proceeding met with no favor from the public; it was not approved by a majority of the Bar of Cuyahoga County, and was not seconded by the Bar of even one county of the forty-seven counties in the district.

The only fault that has been found with me by those who took part in the proceedings of the Cleveland Bar, grows out of my employment by the late Mr. Lockwood to aid him and other brokers of New-York in procuring the reversal or repeal of a grossly erroneous and unjust construction, by a Revenue officer, of a Revenue law that affected only the brokers residing in the Thirty-second District of New-York. This employment could in no way conflict with my official duties. The subject matter could in no form come before me for judicial action. No law or moral obligation prohibits a Judge from seeking the repeal of any law, with or without compensation. The gentleman who employed me knew of my official position, and that it could not aid him. He knew also that I would not personally aid him in Washington, but would rely on Judge Bartley and R. C. Parsons to present the matter to the proper authorities. I did all that I assumed to do. The law was repealed, and I believed it was done through their agency. The claim for compensation was founded upon that belief. I erred when making the claim in not specifically stating who rendered the services, instead of treating their rights as my own, which I had a right to do. But nothing was done by either of these gentlemen which I could not lawfully and properly do. I deny, therefore, that I have done anything that I might not lawfully and properly do, either as a citizen or as a Judge, and upon this issue I might cheerfully and with great confidence appeal to the only tribunal that can try any accusation against me.

But the leading and governing motive which actuates me in offering this resignation, is the wish to avoid the publicity that must necessarily result in meeting this accusation. Constituted as I am, rather than undergo the pain of having my name and actions and motives, and those of my family and relatives, canvassed and commented upon in a friendly or unfriendly spirit by persons either in or out of Congress, I would prefer to retire from my present position. Against the wishes of my personal friends and advisers, of my associates upon the Bench, of the public and the Bar of this district, with some few exceptions, I tender you my resignation."

EX-SENATOR YATES.

PARTICULARS OF HIS LAST HOURS AND SUDDEN DEATH.

The St. Louis *Globe* of Friday gives the following account of the death of Hon. Richard Yates in that city, on Thursday evening last:

"His illness had been very short, and the result was so unexpected that he died unattended by any intimate friend, with the exception of a faithful body servant, who nursed him through his brief illness, and who had been his almost constant attendant for nearly nine years. Mr. Yates had been confined to his house for about three weeks by sickness, a short time previous to leaving home. He came to St. Louis in company with Judge Frew, of Ohio, and Judge Hurlbut, of Illinois, these three forming a commission appointed by Government for the examination of the Fulton, Cairo and Little Rock Railroad. He went to Little Rock in company with the other Commissioners on a tour of examination of the road, leaving St. Louis a week ago last Tuesday, and returned Sunday morning, much exhausted with the fatigues of the journey. He was not particularly ill until Tuesday night of the present week, when he was taken quite sick, and on Wednesday at 1 o'clock a telegram was dispatched to his family at Jacksonville, Ill., that the patient was dangerously ill and sinking. It was expected that his eldest son would come on immediately on receipt of this dispatch, but up to a late hour last night he had not arrived. Dr. Holman, who was called on Tuesday, and who attended the patient throughout the attack, pronounced it a case of apoplexy from the beginning, and warned the nurses that a serious attack might be apprehended at any moment. Yesterday morning, however, the sufferer was much better, and was able to leave his bed and walk about during nearly the whole day. So much improved did he feel that he at once set about making preparations for a return home. The day was spent in giving directions to his servant regarding the packing of trunks and other matters relating to the journey. The preparations were nearly finished, and it was the intention to return to Jacksonville this morning. The servant, Henry Washington, a very intelligent colored man, whose long service had rendered him almost a necessary companion to his master, was alone with Mr. Yates at the time of the fatal attack. He states that while he was busy packing up for the intended journey, Mr. Yates retired to an inner room, and was reclining on the bed. He remained thus for a short time, when suddenly Mr. Yates was heard to call for assistance. The servant stepped to the door and looked in. Mr. Yates had already fallen back on the bed, and was gasping for breath. Henry ran to the door and called, 'Come quick,' to Mr. Green, of Jacksonville, who happened to be just entering the hall from the stairs. Mr. Green went quickly into the room, and saw and heard Mr. Yates gasp faintly once or twice, when all was over. Dr. Holman had been sent for, but as the messenger was unable to find him, Dr. Youngblood was called. He did not arrive until death had rendered his services unavailing. Henry Washington says he is certain it could not have been more than five minutes from the time when Mr. Yates was giving him directions about packing the trunk to the time when he called for help from the inner room. A telegram was dispatched to the family, and it is almost certain his relatives will arrive in the city to-day. The remains will be taken to Jacksonville to-day, and will probably be interred in the old cemetery at that place, in the family burial-ground. His servant was the last to hear his voice. The last words spoken were simply a call for assistance. The countenance was composed and quite natural, except for the pallid hue of death which marked it. It might be even said to retain that peculiar expression of strong resolution, which rendered it one of the most remarkable faces among the prominent men of the day. The face was cleanly shaven, and the hair but slightly mixed with gray. It is said that Mr. Yates' youngest brother died about four years ago, also of apoplexy. The deceased leaves a family consisting of a wife and three children. The oldest son is about twenty-five years of age and the youngest eleven or twelve. The second child was a daughter."

TWO NOTABLE WILLS.

Two notable wills, remarks the London *Daily Telegraph*, have just been proved, and abstracts of their provisions have been published in the columns of an illustrated contemporary, which takes pleasure in making known the innermost desires of dead men. Rank and talent cannot be permitted to enjoy privacy, even as regards the contents of their last wills and testaments; and the public will not deem that any considerations of decorum have been violated in the announcement that the personal estate, inclusive of leaseholds, of the late Sir Edwin Landseer has been sworn under £160,000, and that of the late Sir Henry Holland under £140,000. With regard to the relations, friends, and dependents to whom the illustrious painter and the eminent physician have left their wealth it is not necessary in this place to be more communicative. Looking upon them, as their contemporaries have a right to do, as thoroughly public men, it must be a matter of satisfaction to know that Sir Edwin and Sir Henry died so rich. More gratifying is it to remember that their affluence was the result of their own strenuous and indefatigable exertions. We will not say that, in Sir Henry Holland's case, he must have paid 140,000 visits to patients, or half that number, at a guinea or two guineas *par séance*, in order to pile up the *peculium*; although, supposing him to have seen only a dozen patients per diem during his fifty years of active practice, he may have been consulted 219,000 times. It is well known, however, that the Wandering Hakim began life with very modest resources, and that the bulk of his fortune was carefully and patiently built up by the pursuit of his vocation. Physicians' fees, when they do begin to flow in, tumble in on the recipient with cataract-like volume; and we all remember the story of the famous doctor of Queen Anne's reign, who, when he had lost his savings in a financial crash, remarked that the misfortune was only equivalent to going up so many more thousand pairs of stairs again. With respect to Sir Edwin, it was not until late in life that he could command really large prices, and began to make money. Twenty years ago he was comparatively a poor man; or, rather, he was in the uncomfortable position of not exactly knowing whether he was rich or poor. Virtually the printsellers, and not the pictures he painted, made the great artist's fortune, which was carefully "nursed" by devoted friends. The result was a noble one. It would have been a national scandal had our Landseer died in indigence.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

BUSINESS RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

MONEY RETURNING TO ITS REGULAR CHANNELS—HOW STOCKS ARE AFFECTED.

The events of the past week have worked a rapid recovery from the effects of the panic. Suspended establishments are resuming business, and at the present rate, it will not be long before activity will prevail everywhere. Preparations of the Government for a war with Spain have contributed in no small degree to revive business and restore our wonted prosperity. Even if no war take place, either with Spain itself or its representatives in Cuba, the large amount of money which is already, and will soon be, expended in naval preparations will be of the greatest advantage in restoring confidence and dispelling fear of future monetary stringency. The gain of the banks last week in legal tenders was about $5,000,000, which brings them considerably above the twenty-five per cent. reserve. The gain in money arises chiefly from the restoration of confidence, which causes the country banks to send on their balances to New-York for safe keeping.

The money which is drawn from the savings banks by poor people who need it to use for their daily wants in the absence of employment also finds its way into national depositories from the merchants who receive it in payment for their goods. At present the tendency seems to be to pile up vast hoards of money in the New-York banks, the greater part of which cannot be turned into legitimate uses before Spring.

The reduction of the rate of the Bank of England to six per cent. last week indicated returning ease in the money market there. In many quarters here it is believed that the new issue of Erie stock, amounting to $22,000,000, has already been marketed, and that the entire $100,000,000 is now in circulation. The sudden fall of Erie to 30 in London is now believed to have been brought about, not by the prevalence of a panic in New-York, but by the enormous sales of Erie stock by its agents in London.

Parties who are fully conversant with legislation binding upon railroads say that the company has no right to issue any more stock, and that the new certificates countersigned by London agents of the road will not be a good delivery. This proposed action on the part of the Erie Company cannot affect the general market here unfavorably, as the quantity of Erie stock held in New-York is insignificant.

The stock market has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the panic. While money has rapidly become easy, the price of securities has not advanced in proportion. This is the case in both speculative and investment stocks. Pacific Mail sold at 45 and 50 previous to the panic; it now stands at 32. New-York Central sold at 102 and 103; it is now 92. Lake Shore ruled at 92; it is now twenty per cent. below that figure. Western Union, selling at 90 in August, is now 67; St. Paul is still sixteen per cent. lower than before the panic; Northwest, which was 72, is now 48; Rock Island, which brought 108 before the panic, is about 93. It will be seen that while the stock market has had a considerable recovery, it is by no means so high as before the panic. The large amounts of interest which will be paid out by the Government and by railroads in January cannot fail to strengthen the confidence already prevailing in the commercial and monetary world. With the near approach of the holidays the mercantile community offer inducements that the kindly-disposed find it hard to withstand, and, as a consequence, "pin money" also finds its way into the vortex of circulation, contributing in no small degree to swell the tide which ever ebbs and flows in a large commercial centre. As the balance of trade with Europe is now in our favor, and as all prospects of a war with Spain seem at an end, the day of specie resumption cannot be far distant. Already the bulls in gold begin to totter under their load, and are obliged to strain every nerve to carry it. There seems to be little doubt that by wise action on the part of Congress in the coming session specie resumption can be brought about in a short time. The Union Trust Company announces that it will open for business to-day. The reasons for its suspension have never yet been fully set forth. It is known that Carleton defaulted, and, on good authority, it is stated that he escaped with the knowledge or connivance of certain members of the management. It is not known that any efforts have been made to catch him. It is also understood that the suspected officials have not been removed. The officers of the company, while expressing their purpose of resuming business to-day, refuse to give any information on these points. One of the Trustees of the concern is known to have gambled away millions of Lake Shore funds in Wall street. With these damaging facts so widely known, the Directors of the company must entertain a very poor opinion of public sentiment if they expect business enough from the people to keep the company afloat after its resumption.

PROGRESS OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The *Western Morning News* has received by telegraph a letter from its correspondent at Cape Coast Castle, dated Oct. 16, detailing an engagement between the whole available British forces and natives. Two coast towns were destroyed, and the enemy routed with severe loss. The British loss was inconsiderable, but included three superior officers wounded. The following is the letter entire:

"At midnight on the 13th of October 163 marines from the Simoom, sixty-five West Indian privates from the shore, Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff, embarked on board her Majesty's ships Barracouta and Decoy, and proceeded to Elmina under cover of the night. This body of men, reinforced by forty-six officers and men of the Barracouta, landed at Elmina, where they were joined by a party of 126 houssas. The Ashantees of the towns of Ampenee, Akimfoo Amquana (on the coast) and Ashaman Assamou (inland) having frequently harbored and supplied the Ashantees with arms, &c., were the ones proceeded against—a large body of Ashantees being reported to be in the vicinity of these towns. A party of men from the Barracouta garrisoned Forts William and St. Jago at Elmina, the Simoom's men and batteries of the naval brigade garrisoning Cape Coast Castle and its forts. The Argus and Decoy moved up the coast and anchored off the Coral Reefs; the steam-launch of the Barracouta and the paddle-box boats of the Argus going inside the reefs, from whence their guns were fired with great effect. On the three first-named towns, at 8 A. M. on the 14th, the Argus opened fire at 2,000 yards' range. Immediately on landing, the expedition on shore marched off about four miles and a half in a north-east direction, exchanging fire with the enemy as they went. The field guns having been got into position under a smart fire, most of the casualties happened here; the town of Essecomaw, Essumbuno on the new map, (more properly Essamon,) was taken and destroyed. The enemy were in large numbers in the bushes. Their loss must have been considerable, but the bush was so thick that little could been seen of them. That town having been destroyed, the expedition struck off at right angles for the westward, for the coast at Ampence and Akimfoo, and taking the enemy there in the rear, drove them toward the sea. The Argus and Decoy landed their crews, sheltered under the reefs, (and under cover of their ship's fire,) thus forming a second naval brigade. The whole force closing in, the enemy was routed with great loss, but the numbers of their killed are not known. The places being destroyed, the General, Capt. Freemantle, and staff embarked on board the Decoy and proceeded to Cape Coast Castle, the naval brigade and army marching back to Elmina. The naval brigade and marines being all (except wounded) embarked before midnight, the Argus returned to Elmira, the Barracouta to Cape Coast Castle. Casualties—ten Houssas killed, Capt. Freemantle, of the Barracouta, severely wounded in the arm; Corporal McNeil, V. C., wounded very severely in the left forearm; Capt. Forbes, of the Second West India Regiment, slightly. Sixteen Houssas wounded, one since dead; three native carriers slightly. Of the naval brigade, which numbered 299, five were wounded. At the latest intelligence the wounded were going on satisfactorily. Numerous rumors are current that the Ashantees intend to attack Elmira and Cape Coast Castle. The naval brigade is ready to land at the first signal. The steamer Wavree has arrived, and gone on to the Volta, where Capt. Glover's expedition is getting into splendid condition."

THE SOUTH NOT FOR WAR.

Speaking of the South, the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser and Republican*, of Nov. 27, says: "She does not desire a war for Cuba or for anything else. Beyond the expression of one or two leading men, and a meeting or two, engineered by Northern men, the mass of the Southern people have maintained a becoming composure of manner and speech. A few of our young and adventurous men, ready at any time for a fight or a frolic, have been caught by the cry of 'Cuba Libre,' but the sound and conservative element of the Southern people is opposed to this movement. So far as appears on the face of it, they can see no cause why the United States Government should rush into a war whose proportions and end no man can predict, because a few filibusters have met the fate accorded to the kind all the world over and in every period of its history. And the South would be mad if she were willing to peril the little that has been left her by war for the sake of seizing a neighboring island, which may be obtained by diplomacy and money for half the cost in treasure and not a single drop of blood. If, upon investigation, it shall be found that a wrong has been done, that the flag of the country has been insulted, the national honor outraged, and that Spain refuses to make ample apology and reparation—when the issue shall fairly come, where a nation, as an individual, is compelled to resort to arms for redress—then the South, as part of a nation, will be ready to furnish its quota of blood and gold. But she stands to-day a powerful and intelligent conservative power, to hold the Government back, if possible, from an appeal to arms for political purposes alone."

LIFE ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

THE POWHATAN—HER DIMENSIONS, EQUIPMENT, ARRANGEMENTS, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP POWHATAN, }
Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873. }

Life on an United States war vessel is seen at its best on one like the noble Powhatan. She is of wood, (but the best of her class,) with inclined engines driving side wheels each 31 feet in diameter. Her length upon deck is a little over 251 feet; between perpendiculars, 250 feet; keel, 246 feet; beam, 45 feet; hold, 26½ feet. At present she draws twenty feet six inches water, and her tonnage by merchant marine measurement is 3,600 tons. Her rig is that of a bark. Amidships she has a hurricane deck, and a poop deck at the stern. The spar deck carries the guns, (heretofore described,) and upon the after-part of this is the Captain's cabin, affording him spacious and comfortable accommodations. Below this is the berth deck, on which the wide wardrooms for the officers extend from near the mainmast to the stern. Forward the men have their hammocks slung as thick as they can stick—some even underhanging the others—most of them swinging lengthwise the ship, but some diagonally and crosswise. The ship having on board more than her full complement of men, some of them lie forward on the floor between decks, and some hammocks are slung on the spar deck, under the hurricane deck, the space being inclosed by heavy canvas to keep out wind and weather. Below the berth deck is the orlop deck, in the steerage of which, on the starboard side, are quartered some of the midshipmen, others of them occupying quarters just forward of the ward-room, in which the officers live on the berth deck. Below the orlop deck is the hold, in which the greater part of the stores, &c., of the ship are packed. Six hundred tons of coal are so disposed as to furnish on each side a compact defense eight feet thick to the engines. The bread-rooms contain 30,000 pounds of bread, sufficient to feed all on board for five months, and there are enough other provisions to last seven months. Besides the provisions and ammunition, there are other stores of all kinds calculated to serve all requisitions for the service of the ship for two years. Everything may be found here—from the finest silk thread to a 13-inch cable; from a fish-hook to a bower-anchor; from a needle to the great gun that swings on its pivot on the forecastle. Here is everything to inflict wounds and death; everything to nourish and comfort life; and medicines, instruments, and appliances to alleviate or remedy all the ills to which flesh is heir. All handicrafts—all professions—all occupations—are represented, and there is nothing needed by man or ship that cannot be instantly provided on board without resort to shore.

SHIP'S DRILL.

Besides the necessary labors of watching and working the ship, cooking, eating, sleeping, &c., the crew have a daily routine of drill through which they are regularly put, when the exigencies of the service do not interfere. For the purposes of convenience and discipline all on board are divided into "divisions," each commanded by a lieutenant or master and a midshipman. On Sundays, I believe, besides the beating to quarters for roll-call, there is nothing done beyond what is necessary to the safe-keeping and conduct of the ship. On Mondays, aboard the Powhatan the First Division is drilled at the great guns in the morning and at small arms in the afternoon; the Second Division vice versa; the Third as First, the Fourth as second, the Master's Division at small arms in the morning and at single-stick or broad-sword exercise in the afternoon; the Engineers' Division at small arms in the afternoon, and the Powder Division at single-stick in the morning and at small arms in the afternoon. On Tuesday all hands are engaged in overhauling spars and sails. Wednesday the divisions go through the same drills as on Monday, but in reverse order, except that the Engineers' Division devotes the morning to "cleaning bilge." Thursday, all hands go through battalion drill and "armed boats," except the Engineers' Division, which is employed on that day in general repairs. Friday, if the circumstances of the ship allow it, the crew are practiced in loading the light artillery, (of which there is a battery aboard,) supported by infantry, (of which the Powhatan can furnish 250 men, and yet leave enough on board to work her,) and in "firing quarters." Saturday is "Jack's Day," upon which he airs his bedding, has out his bag of clothes, mends, washes, &c. There are other duties through which the crew are put at monthly, quarterly, or irregular intervals. We are now looking for a night alarm, which will test the promptness and efficiency of every officer and man, and the thoroughness of the order and equipment of the ship.

CLEANING SHIP.

The cleanliness and neatness of everything on the Powhatan are very striking. The utmost care and diligence is enforced by the officers to promote and insure this condition of affairs. The decks are holy-stoned and washed to keep them white, and everything else is washed, scrubbed, or rubbed, according to its material, to make it always present the best appearance. In holy-stoning, sand and water are scattered over the deck, and a flat stone with a hole in each end, through which ropes are fastened, is drawn back and forth by the men until every portion of the oak is smooth and white. There are ten thousand pounds of sand stored in the hold, but this is not solely for the purpose of holy-stoning, for in case of going into action this sand will be spread an inch deep all over the spar deck, &c., to catch and absorb the blood, give good foothold, and prevent slipping on the slippery blood that may be shed.

PIPING AWAY THE BOATS.

After a three days' study I have discovered that our boat's crews are called and the boats sent away to the tunes: The steam-cutter by "Cheer up, Sam," the gig by "Good bye, Charlie," the launch by "Somebody in the House with Dinah," the first cutter by "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the second by "My Mary Ann," the third by "How's That for High?" the fourth by "Shabby Genteel," the whale-boat by "Josephus Morning Glory," the barge by "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines," and the dingy by "Shoo Fly." Every man knows the tune that calls him, and when he hears it he promptly responds.

A MODEL ORDERLY—HOW OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOULD BE GIVEN.

Among the "characters" aboard is an officer who is generally known as "the educated orderly." He is a model of official accuracy. A day or two ago, the Captain, who was in his cabin, told this individual to ask the officer of the deck if he could see the Manhattan. In a few moments the orderly returned and said: "Sir, the officer of the deck instructs me to say that there has been a thick fog all the morning, which rendered it impossible for him to see the monitor, but that the fog has lifted somewhat within the last fifteen minutes, for which time the monitor has been in sight. He will report any further change in the weather that may occur." He said all this with the deliberation and particularity of a man reading from a written memorandum, and as soon as he was done, saluted and retired. Promptness, fullness, and accuracy in answer to inquiries from superiors are required in the navy. The Captain tells the orderly to say to Mr. Jones that he wishes to see him. Mr. Jones is a new Midshipman, perhaps. "What is the time, Sir?" asks the Captain when Mr. Jones appears. "I think, Sir, it is about—" begins the middy. "You do! Go and see, Sir!" interrupts the Captain sternly; and Mr. Jones soon learns that he is expected to know positively and exactly all that can be seen or heard while he is on duty. So when the Captain sends for him again he does not rush off suddenly, but quietly verifies his time—notes the rate of speed of the ship—takes an inventory of the sails set—fixes the number, character, and position of the craft in sight, &c.—and then goes down armed and equipped for any proper inquiry.

DISCREDITABLE CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN—LEAKING AT EVERY SEAM.

It seems that I was in error in a former statement that as the Manhattan was to go in tow of the Powhatan she would neither need nor have a crew till she reached Key West. She now has in her a full complement of men and officers to both work and fight her. But she is leaking badly, though it is said, not dangerously. Her pumps are considered sufficient to keep her clear, although she is letting in water in small streams at nearly every seam and bolt-head. The blame for this discreditable condition of the monitor is laid upon the contractors who undertook the job of repairing her. It is said (how truly I cannot say) that these contractors, thinking that the Manhattan would never be called into actual service, most shamefully slighted their work, the iron plates being imperfectly joined, and the bolts too small and ill-riveted. The officers and men in her have to stand or lie in water, sleeping or waking. The stores are damaged by the continued inundation, and neither food, clothing, nor bedding can be kept dry. How well soever the ship may be able to float despite this leakage, it is certain that everybody aboard of her is rendered dreadfully uncomfortable; especially at this cool season, and the health of all must be very injuriously affected. Capt. Yates and his fellow-officers accept the situation with composure, if not with cheerfulness, and say that they think she will make the passage to Key West safely. Yet on every side prophecies are heard that she will never reach that point, or that, at any rate, she will have to be docked at Norfolk and repaired before she can make the trip. A few days will decide the matter. Capt. Yates says that he is well pleased with the way she has done since she left the navy-yard.

THE POWHATAN TAKES THE MONITOR IN TOW.

At an early hour this morning the monitor Manhattan was attached to the Powhatan by two 11-inch hawsers 620 feet long, one on each side. Before we get out of the Capes an endless line will be rove from the topmast of the Powhatan to the monitor to furnish means of written communication. About 8 A. M. we hoisted anchor and steamed away, but we had not got far below the light-house on Reedy Island when we stuck in the mud, the water being only seventeen feet deep and our ship drawing twenty and a half feet. Of course, we had to temporarily cast off the hawsers that attached the monitor to us, and wait for high tide to float us. The monitor came near getting afoul with us before she bore away. At noon, the tide having risen, the steamer moved on down, caught up with the monitor, and hitched to her again with the two hawsers. We shall probably pass out to sea at once, without stopping anywhere. After we pass Cape May and Cape Henlopen, our river pilot will return, and that will be the last chance of communicating with shore until we touch at some port (probably Savannah, if not Norfolk,) on our way down. Our orders are to take the monitor and proceed with her, with all dispatch consistent with safety, to Key West, and then report to Admiral Scott as part of the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE SEASON IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* writes under date of Nov. 8: "The damp, dreary, miserable weather with which we are usually favored in Autumn, before the frost sets in, and which makes St. Petersburg such a wretched place to live in at this time of the year, is weighing upon our nerves and striking us all into melancholy. But, bad as it is, St. Petersburg is quite cheerful in comparison with London in November; for we are not begrimed with soot the moment we leave our homes, and are never condemned either to sit in total darkness or to light our gas at midday. Moreover, we have the satisfaction of knowing that our misery will not be of long duration, for droskies will in a short time make way for sledges, and for three or four months we shall be free from the rattle of wheels and the clatter of hoofs on the rough pavement of St. Petersburg. The season has fairly set in. The Ministers are nearly all in town, rank and fashion have returned to their Winter quarters, and nothing is wanting but the presence of the Court and a little frost and snow to revive the drooping spirits of la société, and of the would-be fashionable world who follow in their track. Fortunately, the Imperial party at Livadia is gradually breaking up. The two youngest Grand Dukes left the Crimea four days before the Duke of Edinburgh; their two elder brothers, the Grand Dukes Vladimir, and Alexis a few days afterward, and the Cesarevitch is expected to return to St. Petersburg shortly. The Emperor will probably enjoy his liberty a fortnight or three weeks longer, and the Cesarevna will return with the Empress, who always remains at Livadia as late as possible. By the 6th of December every one who intends to pass the Winter in the capital will be here, for it is St. Catherine's Day, which in the time of the great Empress was a high festival in St. Petersburg, and has this year been fixed upon for unveiling the statue which has been erected in her honor. This ceremony will be performed with unusual pomp, if we may judge by the pains taken by the military authorities to have their programme carried out with accuracy and precision. Yesterday they had a rehearsal of the grand parade which is to form part of the pageant. The new statue is highly spoken of, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the monuments of the town, which will put on its best appearance for the arrival of the visitors who are expected to grace the approaching marriage with their presence. Great preparations are being made for the coming event. Modistes are busily engaged on the trousseau, and artificers in gold and silver are working hard to produce something worthy of acceptance by the daughter of the Tsar, for whom nothing can be too good. There is a redistribution of the apartments in the Winter Palace, which, notwithstanding its enormous size, is too small for the accommodation of all the guests who are expected. Some will have to be lodged in other imperial residences, but all will be well taken care of, for from the highest to the lowest, the Russians possess in perfection the Eastern virtue of hospitality, and the nation would not be satisfied if due honor were not paid to the distinguished persons who are coming to the marriage of the beloved Princess. Some time ago there was a faint rumor of Queen Victoria having expressed her intention of being present at the wedding, but it was not generally credited, and people left off talking about it. The subject is, however, again on the *tapis*, and in well-informed circles it is believed that her Majesty still contemplates coming to St. Petersburg soon after Christmas. Immediately after the marriage ceremony the Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh will retire for a few days to Tsarkoe Selo, where they will reside in the Palace of the Cesarevitch, and afterward they will return to town for a short stay before their departure for England."

ENGLAND AND THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

An editorial article in the London *Times* of Nov. 17 terminates as follows: "It is fortunate that Congress does not meet for another fortnight, and that the United States Government has no power of taking hostile action without its authority; but, though the delay is favorable to the chance that a friendly solution of the difficulty may be secured, we must recognize the possibility that very energetic measures may be taken in the first week of December. The United States Navy is being rapidly placed on a war footing, and a squadron has been ordered at once to Key West, there to await the resolution of Congress. The immediate arrest and punishment of the Santiago executioners are insisted upon, but it is scarcely necessary to say how difficult, not to say impossible, the Spanish Government must find it to comply with this demand. The interval between this and the 1st of December may suffice to show the inability of the Madrid Cabinet to assert any authority at Santiago, and the question will then arise at Washington whether the United States should not assume the duty of punishing those whom Señor Castelar is powerless to repress. It is possible that we may be called upon to consider a similar question, for, though the majority of the victims appear to have been citizens of the United States, there is a report that some sixteen of them were British subjects. In such a case our sole desire would be to prevent a repetition of barbarities which are a disgrace to our generation, and if the independence of Cuba promised to bring about this result, there is no reason why we should hesitate to recognize it."

The *Daily News* of Nov. 17 remarks: "The affair of the Virginius assumes greater proportions day by day. Whatever may be the excuse which the Spanish authorities may have to give for their conduct, it is evident that the apology and reparation are due as much to our own Government as to that of the United States. Thanks to the promptitude of the Foreign Office, we are able to publish to-day the names of the British subjects who were on board the captured vessel. At the date of the information thus supplied, sixteen of these persons, all bearing English names, had been shot; and seven, six of whom were colored boys, remained in prison. It is, perhaps, fortunate for Señor Castelar that our own Government is thus equally interested with that of the United States in requiring reparation for this act of violence. Public opinion in this country hardly needed this additional motive to sympathize with the American people in their demand that the long career of outrage of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba should be brought to an end. It has long been known that the Spanish Government had but little control over its Janissaries in Cuba; but these executions, some of them, at least, in defiance of its direct orders, have brought that want of control into strong relief. Apart from all questions as to the internal government of the island, we have a right to demand, in the interest of civilization, that Spain shall either assert her own power over her representatives, or shall let others step in and keep them in order. If the Spanish volunteers repudiate responsibility to the Government of Madrid, they must be made to feel their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world."

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, has addressed a letter to the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, in which he says that he could not accept the position of Chief Justice if it were offered to him. He writes: "I notice in the last number of your weekly some remarks, in which, while you speak in very flattering terms of my fitness for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, you conclude, as it seems to me very justly, that at the present time I ought not to accept that high place, even if it were tendered to me. I [illegible] friends of the Wisconsin [illegible] friends generally, would [illegible] I beg, therefore, to [illegible] profoundly grateful for the generous consideration with which my appointment has been discussed by the press, by the Bar, and by the people of this State, and of other States, yet, under present circumstances, I am very sure I ought not, and would not, accept the appointment. You are quite at liberty to give this assurance to the public in any way you deem best."

NOTES FROM GERMANY.

Berlin intelligence telegraphed to the London *Daily Telegraph* includes the following items: "The latest news concerning the health of the Emperor of Germany has been received with much satisfaction. There is a decided general improvement, while the sleeplessness and the want of appetite are gradually but surely yielding to the treatment [illegible]. The Emperor's medical advisers strongly urge upon their illustrious patient the necessity of spending at least part of the Winter in a southern climate, suggesting Florence as a locality to be preferred to any other; but in court circles, it is believed that any persuasion will be useless, and, consequently, that the journey will not be undertaken.

Orders have been received by Herr Werndl, from the Ministry of War, for the delivery of 240,000 Mauser rifles, at the rate of 5,000 per week. English gun-makers are charged with the manufacture of 300,000 more, and it has been determined that a stock of 4,000,000 in all shall be provided. In from twelve to eighteen months' time the German army will be entirely re-armed. The conversion of the Chassepot musket has not yet been commenced."

It is not just the thing to ask people to die, as you would ask them to get married, because everything is cheap; but if they are going to, or have done so already, it is just as well to know that mourning goods of very best quality can just now be purchased at very low prices. Moreover, many ladies wear black who are not in mourning, and these, also, we recommend to go to head-quarters—that is, JACKSON'S mourning goods store—for black dress fabrics. Crape is almost the only distinctive mourning fabric now in use; cashmere has superseded bombazine; and cashmere is as much worn out of as in mourning. The point, however, is this, that

MR. JACKSON, No. 729 Broadway,

is selling fine all-wool cashmeres over a yard wide at ninety cents and a dollar per yard, and Tamise and Biarrits cord at about half their former price. These goods are not old stock; they are fresh and warranted. Alpacas, also, of an excellent quality, are offered for thirty-seven and a half cents per yard—really less than they could have been bought for in gold before the war.

Such inducements as these can of course only last a very short time. Black goods and all fabrics for which there is a steady demand are on the rise, stocks in the importers' hands being very light. In the auction-rooms they have risen twelve cents upon the yard within a week.—*Daily Graphic.*—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

To Dress the Hair Beautifully.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

In Thousands of Cases.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph will Protect your valuables during these hard times. No. 7 Murray st.

For a Stylish and Elegant Dress or Business hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

HAGUE—MAXFIELD.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Hague, D. D., JOSEPH BELL HAGUE to ELIZA WILLETS MAXFIELD, daughter of John G. Maxfield, Esq., all of Bloomfield, N. J.

LIPPITT—SPADER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, assisted by Rev. Joseph Kimball, Mr. CLARENCE WALSINGHAM LIPPITT and Miss MARIE B. SPADER, all of Brooklyn.

SHOTWELL—DRUMMOND.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873, by Rev. Edward P. Payson, at the residence of the bride's parents, NORTHRUP SHOTWELL, of Newton, N. J., to MAGGIE A. DRUMMOND, of New-York City.

DIED.

ALLCOCK.—At Newark, N. J., Nov. 29, of scarlet fever, ANNIE ELIZABETH, only daughter of Chas. H. and Annie E. Allcock.

The remains will be taken to Millburn, N. J., for interment.

APPLETON.—At Morrisania, Nov. 29, Rev. SAMUEL G. APPLETON.

The clergy and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Train leaves 42d st., 2:30 o'clock.

APPLETON.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, at Dobbs' Ferry, MALVINA W., wife of Daniel S. Appleton, and daughter of the late Charles H. Marshall.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARMSTRONG.—The funeral of Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, lately deceased, will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. A. Fitzgerald, No. 81 Hicks st., Brooklyn. The friends of both families and those of his partner, Mr. John Campbell, are invited to attend the funeral.

ARMSTRONG.—On Nov. 30, at his residence, No. 18 West 50th st., JOHN ARMSTRONG, aged 56 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOWNER.—On Saturday morning, 29th November, at the residence of his sister-in-law, A. C. Plympton, No. 29 East 46th st., after a lingering illness, CHARLES DOWNER, late of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia, for interment.

FREELAND.—On Friday, Nov. 28, JOHN M. FREELAND, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 West 11th st., on Monday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

HUBBELL.—On Nov. 29, RENSSELAER, infant son of John H. and Emily Hubbell, aged 10 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of parents, No. 154 Charles st., Dec. 2, 11 A. M. Friends of family are invited to attend.

HYDE.—At Boston, on Friday, Nov. 28, HENRY H. HYDE, in the 68th year of his age.

LITCHFIELD.—On Friday evening, 28th inst., after a lingering illness, Elisha C. Litchfield, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, E. B. Oakley, No. 29 East 39th st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Casenovia for interment.

MEEKER.—At Newark, N. J., Thursday morning, Nov. 27, MARY C., widow of the late John Meeker, in the 75th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended on Monday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Marcus Sayre, No. 49 Fulton st., Newark.

McILWAINE.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, REBECCA AMELIA, widow of Matthew McIlwaine, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, Orange Junction, on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

PALMER.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 30, NANCY R., widow of the late Rev. Joseph Palmer, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 30, Mr. THOMAS H. RICHARDSON, of Boston.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, J. E. Samson, No. 231 Warren st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

VINCENT.—On Saturday morning, PHOEBE S. VINCENT, in the 68th year of her age.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. Munn, No. 172 Ainsley st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

WESSON.—In the City of Mexico, on the 21st inst., CHARLES H. WESSON, son of the late David Wesson, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

WHITE.—On Thursday, 27th inst., CAROLINE, wife of Eli White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHERE TO GET THE NEW STREET LAMPS.

The "Boulevard" Street and Park Lamps, after careful trial, adopted by the City of New-York, and since then generally adopted by the cities in all the States, may now be had in either of the three styles from J. W. Bartlett, at the general office, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

THERE IS A GREAT DEMAND FOR FINE furs. Seal, Otter, Sable, and Silver Fox, the choicest sets, are found at C. C. SHAYNE & CO.'S Fur Establishment, Broadway, corner 10th st. This firm is recognized as the leading fashionable resort for reliable and elegant furs, and is patronized by our better classes of citizens. They are offering elegant goods this week at actual bargains.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 163 Duane st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. CHAS. A. STETSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1873, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT B. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LOCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Nov. 29, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Theron G. Strong, Esq., Referee, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold a four-story brick double tenement house with lot, 25 by 90, located on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $13,500, the purchaser being John D. Clarey, a second mortgagee. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White also sold under a similar court order, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, the three-story frame house with lot, 25 by 87.6, No. 124 Broome street, north side, about 84 feet east of Pitt street, for $7,000, to James Mahon. Both the above pieces of real estate sold very cheap, the Thirty-eighth street property being worth fully $16,000, and the Broome street $10,000. The other auctions announced for the day, all legal, were adjourned as follows: Sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of five houses and lots on Mercer street, south of Bleecker street, adjourned to Friday of this week. Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on One Hundred and Fifth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to Saturday of this week. Sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on Seventy-sixth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to Dec. 23. Sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on One Hundred and Thirty-second street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned indefinitely. Sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of a house and lot on Forty-sixth street, west of Eleventh avenue, adjourned to Jan. 7, and sale by James M. Miller, at White Plains, of a house and lot, located at Morrisania, Westchester County, adjourned for one week.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The only public sale of interest occurring during the past week was that held at the Exchange, on Friday, Nov. 28, by R. V. Harnett, at which, under a Court order, twenty-two brown-stone-front houses and lots, located on Prospect place, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets and on Forty-first street, together with ten brick stores, tenements, and lots, situated on First avenue, between the same streets named, thirty-two buildings, in all, sold for $341,900 in the aggregate. The entire property was bought by the plaintiff in the legal proceedings, and at prices considered some twenty-five per cent. below the estimated value of the same. Aside from this transaction other property has also been sold at auction during the week to the value of $142,685, thus making the total value of real estate disposed of for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 29, $483,885, as against $942,200 the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Nov. 15. In the matter of private sales the market continues dull, and but little property is changing hands. For the balance of the year but little activity is looked for, and but few sales, except those under legal orders, will be made. After the holidays, however, business will improve, and there is every reason to expect then an improvement, unless something unforeseen should occur. The auctions for the present week are few in number, and none of those projected, from their importance, call for any special mention.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week sales are announced as follows, all to take place at the Exchange, unless otherwise specially noticed:

To-day, Monday, Dec. 1.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots on Tenth avenue, west side, 60.5 feet south of Sixtieth street, lots each 20 by 80. Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 307 East Tenth street, north side, 170.6 feet east of Avenue A, lot 25 by 114 by 75 by 114.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

By Nicholas R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring Street, lot 25 by 100.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five lots, with unfinished buildings thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street; the lots together forming a plot in size 100.5 by 70.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue, lot 21.5 by 98.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, Wm. C. Burrell, Esq., Referee, of the following City real estate: Premises No. 62 Frankfort street, north side, 649 feet east of Vandewater street, embracing a lot in size 25 by 75.2 by 22.9 by 83.11, with a large brick house thereon; premises No. 328 Pearl street, south side, 128 feet west of Dover street, embracing a lot in size 26 by 236 by 26.8 by 241, extending through to Water street, and known on that street as No. 268, with two large brick houses thereon. Also, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the following Brooklyn property: Four houses and lots on Tenth street, near Ainsley street; one house and lot on Ninth street, south-east corner of Ainsley street, and one house and lot on Bedford avenue, south-east corner of Heywood street.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story, attic and basement, high-stoop brick house and lot, 26 by 70 by 112.10, No. 23 St. Mark's place, (Eighth street,) north side, 334 feet east of Third avenue, and four valuable building lots, together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 220 East One Hundred and Fifth street, between Second and Third avenues; lot 16.8 by 100.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, the house and Trinity Church lease of lot No. 76 Morton street, south side, 100 feet west of Hudson street; lot 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 57 Henry street; lot 25 by 100. Also similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, of the four-story, Mansard-roof iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue; lot 25 by 125.

Friday, Dec. 5.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Julius J. Frank, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 127 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 287.6 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of five houses and lots on Mercer street, east side, 25 feet south of Bleecker street, the first lot being in size 25 by 100, and the other four lots each 20 by 85.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots on Elizabeth street, west side, 177.9 feet south of Houston street; lots each in size about 18.9 by 87.10 by 18.11 by 88.1.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 301 feet west of Third avenue; lot 17 by 80. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.9, on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 92 feet east of Third avenue.

By W. H. Blackwell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Ninth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-sixth street; lot 16.8 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house in White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100, located at Morrisania, in the county named, and situated on Willis avenue, east side, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 4-story double brick tenement house and lot, West 38th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av.; lot 25x90	$13,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 3-story frame house and lot, No. 124 Broome st., n. s., about 84 ft. e. of Pitt st.; lot 25x87.6	$7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 28.

Frankfort st., No. 7, 28.8x105x31.10	$80,000
13th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x42.3x68.3x72.7x46.6x28x4.4x12.8x15.6x57.9	41,300
13th st., s. s., 124.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3	21,000
83d st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9	11,500
46th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 70.9x100.5, ½ part	3,000
58th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x100.5	105,000
59th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5	11,000
61st st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.5	10,000
65th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.4	26,500
65th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.4	26,000
2d av., s. w. corner 27th st., 24.6x60	31,250

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

46th st., s. s., 47 ft. e. of 1st av., 19x100.5	$3,000
46th st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of 1st av., 19x100.5	3,000
56th st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x94.7	2,000
8th av., w. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75	2,500
8th av., w. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75	2,500
8th av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75	2,500
8th av., s. w. corner 46th st., 25.1x75	2,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Warren st., No. 50, and Chambers st., No. 120, 1 floor, basement, &c., 1 year	$4,000
8th av., w. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75, 21 years, per year	1,400
8th av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75, 21 years, per year	1,350
8th av., s. w. corner 46th st., 25.1x75, 21 years, per year	2,100
8th av., w. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 46th st., 25.1x75, 21 years, per year	1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ONLY $17,500 FOR A THREE-STORY high-stoop house in 22d st., near 6th av., with mirrors, parlor carpets and curtains.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES. —Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN A GOOD LOCATION "ON THE HILL" in Brooklyn, a small house, completely furnished, including library, pictures, &c.; possession immediately. Call upon or address J. N. BEACH, No. 384 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.
n24-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.
s21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB-ERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873.

PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.
Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall-street.
au4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.
au25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

jy28-law6mM*
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ESSIE JANE BRAMAN, plaintiff, against APOLLOS G. BRAMAN, Defendant.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 21 Park row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1873.

DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, on the 25th day of October, 1873.

DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o27-law7wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —EDWARD BODMER, plaintiff, against MARIA THERESIA BODMER, defendant.—Summons.—To Maria Theresia Bodmer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 Wall street, in said City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.

SALOMON & BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of November, 1873.

N10-law6wM*
SALOMON & BURKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D.
HUGO GORSCH,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO ENGINE-HOUSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department, until 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1873, for building two engine-houses. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS..............OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT INKING-ROLLERS are superior to any in use. Try them. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7S,

DUE 1903 AND 1885.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Brooklyn Seven per Cent. Bonds;
Also other choice stocks and bonds,
Paying ten to twenty per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.

EDWARD KING, President.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK

Bought and Sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COM-PANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HART-ford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

STOLEN FROM GEORGE ALLEN—CHECK drawn to his order by D. Geary, for $265; also, note dated Dec. 4, for $200, payable thirty days after date. The above is not indorsed, is made payable at People's Bank, New-York, and payment on it has been stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873. }

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUAR-terly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873. }

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee,

CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873. }

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1873. }

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873. }

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COM-pany on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE EIGHT per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

WM. TAINTOR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, promptly, male or female, until suited; German, Welsh, Swedes, English, Scotch, &c., Protestant or Catholic, at the large Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store; and good situations ready immediately.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS waitresses fully competent to fill a waiter's place; and also very excellent cooks, laundresses, and ladies' maids, can be found at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of reference, by addressing L. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, New-York.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FOR-merly with Bedell, large selection of competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, AC-tive, young French girl as chamber-maid, seamstress, or nurse; comes highly recommended from her present employer, who wishes to secure her a situation; can speak English, and perfectly efficient to fill her duties. Call or address 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young woman, who understands her duties in every branch; is an excellent waitress, and a willing, obliging girl. Good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 241 West 33d st.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG PROT-estant women; one as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 453 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; has six years' steady recommendation; or general house-work; is good disposition and obliging; wages moderate; City or country. Can be seen at institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH CAPABLE COOK, WHO understands her business in all its branches; who best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, punctual and obliging; wages moderate. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A TIDY, respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her duties; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook; an excellent baker; will assist in the washing, or the cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 314 4th av., in shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY RE-spectable and excellent cook, meats, games; pastries, soups of different kinds; excellent baker; country or City; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety; capable, obliging, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, five and eight years in situations in the City, for being honest, sober, industrious, kind, obliging; excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH girl, as plain cook and laundress, or will go as general servant; has good reference, and not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A REAL GOOD FRENCH COOK; CAN take charge of the kitchen; gets up a nice family dinner; wages $25; is a young woman, and can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A PRI-vate family as a first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 556 7th av., near 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker, and understands soups, game, and desserts; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a Protestant young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; very respectable; very good reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work in a small private family in City; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A FIRST-CLASS cook; good reference; leaving through the death of her employer. Address E. D., No. 24 5th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 147 East 32d st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 23d st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS, GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS, FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., &c. SWEDE, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH RELIABLE dress-maker; will go out by the day or week; dresses made over a specialty; $1 50 per day. Inquire or address No. 608 3d av., cigar store.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE SUPPLIED AT the shortest notice with good colored servants for the City and country at reduced wages at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERI-can widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper in a respectable widower's house; best references given. Address Mrs. ALICE BECOULET, Baltimore Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook; nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY DANISH girl in a family where she can have a good home as general servant; will make herself useful; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK, OR CHAMBER-WORK, and washing and ironing.—By a neat, competent Protestant girl, who lived three years at her last place. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor; no charges.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good plain cook; willing and obliging; well recommended. Inquire No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GIRL WANTS A PLACE. Call at No. 138 Thompson st., in rear basement.

KITCHEN MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS kitchen maid or general housework; would make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 490 7th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUN-dress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; first-class laundress, French fluting, box-plaiting, all kinds of fine washing, &c.; City or country; very best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has nearly three years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WHO LIVES YET IN THE country wishes to procure her laundress a situation in the City; can recommend her as competent and of good principles; is a Protestant. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BUNDLE-WASHER IN hotel or boarding-house, by a competent woman who is an excellent laundress; makes up gentlemen's linen in best style; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Scotch Protestant young woman; can take charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; or growing children; her lady recommends her as being trustworthy, honest, obliging, industrious, respectable, and very kind to children; good seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can bring it up from its birth, or would take care of grown children, or an invalid lady; is kind and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th st., in the grocery store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, SPEAKING French and English, as nurse and seamstress, or as young ladies' maid; is willing and obliging. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1, on Monday, at present employer's, No. 12 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON SPEAKING French and English, as nurse, or in any light capacity; would prefer to travel; not subject to sea-sickness. Address for two days, between hours of 10 and 1, at present employer's, Blanche, No. 12 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS INVALID nurse or to take care of children; good City reference. Call at Grammar School No. 35, West 13th st., from 1 until 5 P. M., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS CHILD'S nurse; no objection to leave the City; best reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl to assist in the care of children, and make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 747 10th av., Room No. 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-competent young woman, who is fond and careful of children; is also a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; has six years' reference as waiting-maid. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, CAPABLE OF taking full charge of a baby, and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 208 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby, do plain sewing, can operate on a sewing-machine; would make herself generally useful and go for low wages. Call at No. 209 West 23d st.

PARISIAN DRESS-MAKER'S FORMULA for sale at No. 40 East 14th st., third floor. Cutting and basting will be done on Saturday, 29th, free of charge. Stamping and braiding done at the shortest notice.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A smart young girl, who lived several years in London, and also in New-York; can get up salads, and take charge of a dining-room; is neat and efficient in the chamber-work; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOM-an; highly respectable and highly recommended; lived three years in her place; is a first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; would go as chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has over two years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waiting, private or public; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG MAN, HIGH-ly recommended by his last employer for sobriety; honest, faithful; very desirable driver; obliging, willing, and very respectful; thoroughly understands the care of horses; excellent groom; will make himself useful. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECT-able (married) man, who understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent City driver; has no objection to the country; can furnish several years' City reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (single) who is a good groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; can furnish the best of references from last place; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., private stable, No. 53 East 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-spectable Protestant man, married, who can do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse, &c.; also, take care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man; understands his business in all its branches; sober and steady; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address B. R., No. 523 5th av., corner 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN MARRIED as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has two years' City reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the harness-store, No. 144 5th av., until engaged.

COACHMAN.—(PRIVATE,) BY A COLORED MAN, who thoroughly understands the business; has good reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days, Thompson, No. 227 East 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE,) as coachman; has eleven years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, ENGLISH; the best of City reference from last employers. Address or call, R. S., care of Brewsters, 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; strictly temperate; twelve years' best City reference. Call or address for two days T. P., present employer's, No. 18 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF EX-perience, in City or country; is a Protestant; best of City reference; is a good groom; willing and obliging. Address J. Bourke, for two days, at 153 West 42d st.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN, VALETS,
GARDENERS, FARMERS, &c.,
French, German, Swede, English, &c.
O'DELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY AN INDUS-trious single man, of good experience in the care of horses, stock, milking, and will be found a trustworthy man, and not afraid to work; moderate wages. Address C. S., *Times* Office, Box No. 244.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTA-able Swede, who speaks a little English; can build fires, tend furnaces, clean boots, sweep, take care horses and cattle, drive, milk, do farm-work, &c.; wages no object. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HANDY MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Norwegian and wife, (no children;) speak some English; man can wheelwright, carpenter, blacksmith, paint, do farm-work, milk, gardening, take care of horses and cattle, drive, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; makes butter, &c.; wages low. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

OYSTERMAN, &c.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS young American man, who thoroughly understands all parts of the business, opening, cooking, &c.; is willing to be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH MAN, AGED thirty-two years; married; no children; speaks good English, who can do farm-work, gardening, milk, take care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AGED twenty-three years, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, build fires, tend furnaces, &c., is sober, industrious, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent; excellent references from his former employer, who can be seen. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUA-tion for his waiter in two weeks; can give him unexceptionable references. Address J. N., Great Neck, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. wish to engage a buyer for this department.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE CERME CUISINIERES FRANCAISE et sont marie comme waiter désires trouvée une place dans une familles ensemble oux separement; best City référénses. S'adresser lundi et Mardi, No. 134 West 16th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WM. & JOS. TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

No. 25 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
JOSEPH H. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned will continue the Stock business, and also negotiate commercial paper and loans under the firm name of W. B. TAYLOR & CO., at No. 25 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
THEO. B. TAYLOR.
W. EDWARD TAYLOR.
FRANK B. TAYLOR.

J. H. TAYLOR will be found at the office of Messrs. CAPRON & MERRIAM, No. 9 Wall st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of KENYON COX & CO. has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of all creditors of said firm. Creditors will present their claims, and debtors will make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT,
Assignee of Kenyon Cox & Co.,
No. 13 William st.,
Nov. 28, 1873. New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of LAWRENCE & DILLON is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the firm will be settled by Mr. CHRISTIAN S. LAWRENCE, at the same place, No. 96 Fulton st.

CHRISTIAN S. LAWRENCE,
JONATHAN DILLON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1873.

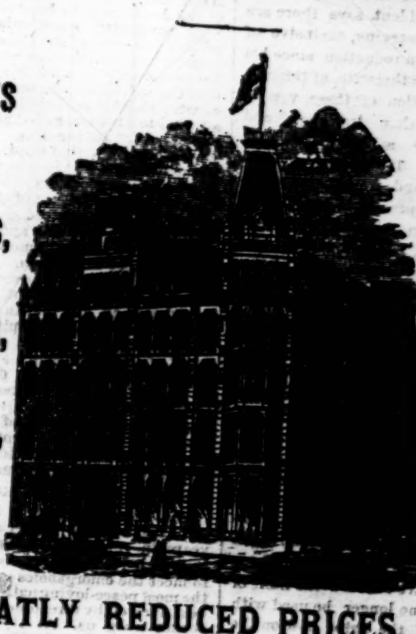
OFFICE OF MINIS & CAREY,
No. 36 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1873. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of "MINIS & CAREY" is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign in liquidation.

P. H. MINIS,
H. T. CAREY.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!



HOLIDAY GIFTS in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SUITS, FURS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY GIFTS in SEALSKIN SACQUES, MUFFS, CAPS, GLOVES, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in many instances LESS THAN COST of IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

TOYS. TOYS.

HOLIDAY DEPARTMENT.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.
Two Large Floors
CROWDED WITH HOLIDAY GOODS.

Come and See Santa Claus,

NOW READY TO GREET HIS FRIENDS.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.
Examine and Compare Prices.

Edward Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.; fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY,

IN ADDITION TO REDUCTIONS ALREADY MADE, WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON AT AN ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT OF

TEN PER CENT. ON ALL PURCHASES!

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

LARGEST,

CHEAPEST,

AND MOST SELECT OFFERING OF COLORED AND BLACK SILK VELVETS, from $1 25 per yard.

VELVETEENS at 25c., 45c., 65c., 75c., 95c. per yard.

LARGE LOTS of No 12 ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS at 15c. per yard. Colors.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings.

THOUSANDS OF OSTRICH FEATHERS AND TIPS.
"YANKEE NOTIONS." "ORNAMENTS."

KID GLOVES.

LADIES' ONE BUTTON, 25c., 45c.

2 Buttons, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 25. All new fine Colors, Just Landed.

200 Dozens New Men's Gloves. Examine.

Fine Merino Undergarments
For Ladies, Misses, and Gents. } HOSIERY.
Special Bargains. } HOSIERY.

Felt Hats, All Colors, 25c., 35c., 50c.

Silk Velvet Round Hats, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, up.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

White Cony Caps Trimmed, 40c. each.
White Cony Sacques, $3 75 each.
Children's Skating Sets, $1.
Misses' Sets, Muff and Boa, $1 30.
Ladies' Seal Sets, Muff and Boa, $20.
Ladies' Russian Fox Sets, Very Stylish, $13.
Ladies' Best Imitation Alaska Sable Sets, $5.
Fur Trimmings, all Colors, 25c. per yard.

HAND-KNIT AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS, UNDER MANUFACTURER'S COST.
GENTS' CARDIGAN JACKETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
NUBIAS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, CLOAKS, AND SCARFS.

Edward Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

☞ Five minutes' ride from corner of Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars stop at the door.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED AT PANIC PRICES.
BLACK GUIPURE YAK,
THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE, VALENCIENNES,
POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7, worth $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS.
TWO-BUTTNO KID GLOVES, $1 25, warranted.
SILK TIES AT HALF PRICES.

We are offering the largest stock of Real Laces in the City, at prices that will defy competition.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
Nov. 19, 1873. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO W. W. NEWCOMB, whose goods have been on storage with me over three years, with no payment, that unless amount of storage due is paid on or before Dec. 4, 1873, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. A. L. BATTERSON, No. 690 6th av.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOBART FORD, whose goods have been on storage with me, at No. 690 6th av., over two years, with no payment, that unless amount due for storage is paid on or before Dec. 4, 1873, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. A. L. BATTERSON, No. 690 6th av.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, they will hold THEIR 15TH GRAND EXPOSITION of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and Holiday Fancy Goods.

The establishment will be decorated throughout its whole extent with TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO. for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings, the entire Premises will be

Brilliantly Illuminated,

and remain open for the reception of visitors until 9:30 P. M.

We are making a CASH DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT. on TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS, BON-BON BOXES, &c., THIS season.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT will be made to committees purchasing for SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, FAIRS, and OTHER FESTIVALS, and our prices will be found LOWER than any IMPORTING or JOBBING house in the City.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LACE CURTAINS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Will offer this week, and until all are sold, the stock of an IMPORTING HOUSE, (bankrupts,) for about half their value, consisting of the largest stock ever offered at retail.

REAL LACE CURTAINS, finest quality.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $2 a pair and up.

Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels of all colors, sizes, and styles for trimming draperies, lambrequins, &c. Curtains, Loops and Bands, in endless variety.

Plain, Striped, and Figured Reps, Damasks, Satines, Cretons, Chinces, &c.

Piano and Table Covers.

Lambrequins and Cornices.

Call and examine the stock and prices at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
Great Carpet and Upholstery Ware-rooms,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., New-York, one door below 13th st.

P. S. Great reduction in Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., City; begins WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3. Come early in the day. IMPORTED styles JUST RECEIVED. Grand display of Paris and Berlin novelties. Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form are warranted perfect. NEW DEPARTURE. ELEGANT CHANGES. Will keep open till 7 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..Mon., Dec. 1, 4 P. M.	Greece.Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.
Egypt..Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.	Spain...Sat., Dec. 20.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, ANDREWS........Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN........Saturday, Nov. 29
LADY LYCETT, EVANS........Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER........Wednesday, Dec. 24
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ.Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE........DAURE....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Olympia.......Wed., Dec. 3	Elysia........Sat., Dec. 13
Victoria.......Sat., Dec. 6	Castalia........Wed., Dec. 17
Macedonia....Wed., Dec. 10	Anglia........Sat., Dec. 20

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL........Dec. 19.
CORINTH........Jan. 9.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA........
ATLAS........Dec. 9.
........Dec. 26.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........Jan. 7, ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First-cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)........Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........Dec. 20

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA........Dec. 4

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. L. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE, Wednesday........Nov. 26
DELTA (chartered,)........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency.
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 4.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMASA LYON, CHARLES H. BOWMAN, CHARLES W. OGDEN, BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT, and FREDERICK B. BASSETT, composing the firm of C. H. Bowman & Co., bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice, that on the 26th day of November, 1873, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Amasa Lyon, Charles H. Bowman, Charles W. Ogden, Benjamin B. Blewett, and Frederick B. Bassett, composing the firm of C. H. Bowman & Co.; the said Amasa Lyon residing in Montclair, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, and having been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and said Charles H. Bowman, Charles W. Ogden, Benjamin B. Blewett, and Frederick B. Bassett having also been adjudicated bankrupts upon an order to show cause issued herein; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HIRSCHBACH and DAVID HIRSCHBACH, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the —— day of ——, A. D. 187-.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said David Hirschbach do appear before this court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at United States Court-room, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said David Hirschbach, by publishing the same in the New-York *Daily Times* and *Commercial Advertiser*, on the 25th day of November, 1873, and the 1st day of December, 1873.

{ Seal of the Court. } Witness, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Petitioner,
No. 320 Broadway.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE H. SHELDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Richard Richards, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Register in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.
STEELE & BOYD, Attorneys for petitioning creditors, No. 322 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS LOWENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Harris Lowenthal, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM KLEIN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Adam Klein, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. CHAMPLIN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant of bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of WILLIAM A. CHAMPLIN, of the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Whitfield T. Johnson, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal.
Per WM. BOSWELL, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated, New-York, 21st November, 1873.
n24-1aw3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. BEARNS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Bearns, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1873.

n24-1aw3wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS and SOLOMON COHEN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, in said district, on the 11th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Nov. 28, 1873.

CHARLES L. HOLT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELHEID LEERBURGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 11th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," aproved March 2, 1867.—Nov. 28, 1873.

FERDINAND FORSCH and MORITZ ISIDOR,
Assignees.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARD FOR HORSES SIXTEEN MILES IN New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage, best timothy hay and water, fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner Front.

WANTED—HORSE, COUPE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY, first class, in exchange for an elegant cottage at Scotch Plains, N. Y. Address DOCTOR, No. 440 West 23d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,

Has one suite second story front, one large and two small rooms, to offer, with board, for the Winter.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEGANT house in West 49th st., near 5th Av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name and about price willing to pay for an elegant home, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Superior accommodations, consisting of two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—A large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; and a small room, splendidly furnished, with first-class conveniences.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE of four rooms; bath and ample closets on second floor, may be obtained with board or private table; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, en suite or single, all convenience, &c.; private table if desired; an elegant suite on parlor floor; private bath-rooms, &c.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate; with or without board; private table if desired; house and accommodations first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TO LET— HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, (places not advertised,) obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av, registered established eight years.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, consisting of four rooms; all conveniences; restaurants in vicinity; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 1,170 Broadway.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Two large rooms, southern exposure, with good board, at moderate rates for the Winter. Reference.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

A party desiring superior accommodations and willing to pay a fair price for a liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED apartments en suite, with private table and service only; for season or year to desirable parties; references.

A SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM ADjoining, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen, at No. 600 6th av., three doors above 35th st.; pleasant rooms and fine location.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separately, with board, to adults; references.

NO. 207 WEST 43D ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board; house, location, &c., very desirable; references exchanged.

SECOND STORY SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; with or without private table; sunny exposure. No. 7 West 32d st.

FOURTEENTH ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM TO let, with board, at No. 217 West 14th st.; house first class and unusually desirable; location very central.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—One large room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, AND TWO SMALL ones adjoining; two flights up; to man and wife or two gentlemen. No. 129 West 16th st.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—ROOMS ON SECond floor, with board, for gentleman and wife or small family; reference. No. 58 West 19th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

THIRD-STORY BACK ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; sunny exposure; also two other rooms on the front. No. 28 West 31st st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER OFFERS A suite of rooms, with private table, for the Winter, or permanently if desired.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, singly and en suite, to let, with board; table, references, location, &c., first class.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST.—FRONTING UNION square.—Large front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, third floor. References exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with board; references exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.

729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.

Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

One vacancy will occur in the boarding department of this institution, which may be filled after Thanksgiving. Applicants will address the Principal.

Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.

IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars.

T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY RECENTLY FROM ENGland desires occupation as resident or visiting governess; speaks French with as much fluency and correctness as English; was a resident of Paris thirteen years. Personal interviews obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

WANTED—A LADY, A THOROUGH AND EXPErienced teacher. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 18, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., stating specialties, references, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BLIND TOM. Steinway Hall.

THREE MORE CONCERTS,

TUESDAY, DEC. 2,
FRIDAY, DEC. 5,
AT 8 P. M.

MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 6, AT 1:30 P. M.

From the Manchester (England) Guardian, Sept. 26.

We were quite prepared from the metropolitan press to find in Blind Tom some extraordinary qualities, fortified as their statements were by the testimony of M. Moscheles, who tested the alleged powers of this negro youth at Southsea, and publicly expressed his opinion that Tom was "marvelously gifted by nature." After hearing him last night at the Theatre Royal, we can most conscientiously indorse this opinion; but to give in writing anything like an accurate description of him is utterly impossible. The fingers fly over the keyboard, and he seems like one possessed. Did not Shakespeare conceive this being when he describes *Caliban* being touched with the magical sounds heard in *Prospero's* island? His first performance was a march vigorously given, and displaying great strength of hand, indicated by running octaves with both hands with great rapidity. Thalberg's "Sweet Home" followed, then Thalberg's "Lily Dale," for the left hand alone, and two songs, one of which was "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," in which he gives the low G with considerable power. Then followed some tests as to his power of analyzing chords. Is all this mere instructive imitation and memory or not? Behind that strange visage, and underneath that imperfectly-organized brain what is going on? We dare not speculate. He is evidently a freak of nature, but he must be heard and seen to be in any degree comprehended.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

Tickets at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME!

Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room! 24,000 visitors last week!!!

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. G. L. FOX'S immensely successful new and original grand trick and spectacular comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!

UNPARALLELED HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

Beautiful scenery! Superb costumes!
Delicious music! Ingenious properties!
Splendid appointments! Grand ballets!
Brilliant marches! Wonderful groupings!
Startling tricks!

EVERYTHING BRIGHT, NEW, AND NOVEL!

The Prince Docillian........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe........Mr. C. K. FOX

RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
and a force of over 300 auxiliaries!

Adventures of Humpty Dumpty on His Travels, witnessed by a multitude of people and creating roars of laughter.

, Seats may always be secured in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(Now established at 28th st., corner of Broadway.)

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager

OPENING NIGHT

of this magnificent new theatre, and commencement of the fifth regular Comedy season,

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3, 1873.

THE PERFORMANCE will begin at 7:45 precisely, with the overture by the orchestra under Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH.

AN ORIGINAL POETIC OPENING ADDRESS, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, will then be delivered by Miss FANNY MORANT and Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

AN ORIGINAL FIVE-ACT COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. JAMES ALBERRY, of London, entitled

FORTUNE,

will then be acted by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Miss GRIFFITHS, and Miss CONGDON, and by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. D. WHITING, Wr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. JAMES G. PEAKES, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BEEKMAN, and Mr. DE VEAN.

The new scenery by Mr. JAMES and MEYRICK ROBERTS and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. The BOX-OFFICE will be open daily at the new theatre from 8 A. M. till the close of the performance each evening, and seats may always be secured one week in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

FAREWELL WEEK of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8,
Last night of the unprecedented operatic success
LES HUGUENOTS.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON........as........Valentine
Mlle. MARESI, Miss CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, BOY.

Grand orchestra of 50; powerful chorus of 60.

Mlle. Billon and Corps de Ballet in the Bohemian Dance, third act.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor MUZIO

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8,
Twenty-ninth Subscription Night—AIDA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8,
LAST NIGHT of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY
prior to departure for Philadelphia.
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.
MIGNON. MIGNON.

Seats for all now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DEC. 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents. Carriages at 10:30.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

After an absence of eighteen months the world-renowned

LINGARDS!!!

In the very popular comedy, played by them over 400 times throughout the United States, and called

A LIFE'S DREAM!

Lady Mabel Chandos........ALICE DUNNING LINGARD
Grace Du Platt........MISS DICKIE LINGARD
Scarlet Page........WM. HORACE LINGARD

Supported by the entire "Lingard Dramatic Combination."

The comedy will be supplemented at each performance by a selection from MR. LINGARD'S MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF NEW SKETCHES, (never before given in this City,) written and invented by himself, and including GRAND IMPERSONATIONS OF THE WORLD'S CELEBRITIES.

AMATEUR PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH SEASON.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.
FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M.,
AT IRVING HALL,

ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS, all amateurs.

LEOPOLD MEYER Conductor.
Mrs. MARSENA N. JONES, Soprano.
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Pianist.
Herr LEOPOLD MEYER, Violinist.

NOTICE.—A few subscription tickets at $10 each (entitling the holder to ten seats for each concert) can now be had by applying to C. A. Clapp, No. 713 Broadway, or R. Thomas, No. 19 Broad st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FOURTH NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 1.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

DRAMATIC READINGS.

Tickets at the Library, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

THE PILGRIM,

Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Every evening at 8; Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Side gallery, 25c.; parquette, 50c.; balcony, $1.

Paintings, music, lectures, and grand transformation scene illustrating Pilgrim's Progress.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 124 West 14th st.,

(Now comfortably warmed,) is open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

LECTURES.

CHAPLAIN McCABE WILL DELIVER HIS great lecture, entitled BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE IN LIBBY PRISON, at the Jones Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed., 19th	2:30 P. M.	Thurs., 20th	7:30 A. M.
Thurs., 20th	2:30 P. M.	Fri., 21st	8:00 A. M.
Sat., 22d	9:30 A. M.	Mon., 24th	8:00 A. M.
Tues., 25th	11:00 A. M.	Wed., 26th	9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 27th	1:00 P. M.	Fri., 28th	12:00 M.
Sat., 29th	2:30 P. M.		

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTOria, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest uptown connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM AT THE RINK.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
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The numerous mechanical wonders of the Museum department are now operated by a beautiful engine, the only instance in the amusement world where the extent and variety of mechanism necessitate the adoption of steam power. In the vast menagerie, the immense collection of rare wild beasts affords a study in natural history of inestimable value, and should be improved by every child in the Metropolis. The chaste and refined arenic entertainments at 2 and 8 o'clock are brilliant exhibitions of daring Equestrianism, gorgeous Entrees, beautiful Arabian horses, and marvelous trained animals, alike interesting and instructive to the whole human family. Open daily from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children under nine, 25 cents. The monster building thoroughly heated by steam.

PROGRAMME

of the

NILSSON GRAND BENEVOLENT CONCERT,

given in aid of the poor, under the auspices of the Scandinavian Emigrant Protection Society, at the Academy of Music in New-York, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Maritana."........Wallace
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Duet from "Il Barbiere di Seviglia."........Rossini
M. CAPOUL and SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
3. Piano solo { a Aribiska........Schumann
{ b Campanino........Talibert
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT.
4. Romanza from "Otello"........Rossini
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
5. Romanza from "L'Eclair"........Halevy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL.
6. Duet from "Don Pasquale"........Donizetti
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON and SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.

PART II.

1. Overture, "William Tell."........Rossini
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Airs Suedois.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
3. Romanza from "Maria Di Rudiny."........Donizetti
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
4. Piano solo, "Invitation à la Dance."........Tausig
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT.
5. Duet from "La Traviata."........Verdi
MME CHRISTINE NILSSON and SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
6. March, Swedish........Hanna
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

General admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra. Seats sold at the Academy of Music, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Nos. 805, 701, and 114 Broadway, and at American Tract Society, Nassau st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI.

Mr. MAURICE GRAU has the honor to announce for MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, the inauguration of the series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES (limited in New-York to six nights and two matinées) of Signor TOMMASO SALVINI, the Illustrious Italian Tragedian, when will be performed for the first time in America, Voltaire's great tragedy,

ZAIRA.

SALVINI in his grand and world-famous character of OROSMANES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, SALVINI as SAMSON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12, SALVINI as the OLD CORPORAL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 13,
SALVINI MATINEE.

Sale of seats commences Thursday morning.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
of the

BLACK CROOK

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
THE CELEBRATED VOKES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.
Positively last night of
NOTRE DAME,
with Mr. T. C. KING as Quasimodo.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP
and
A MODEL OF A WIFE.
All the company in the cast.
Popular prices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens at 7:15; curtain, 8 o'clock.
Popular Prices.

Continued success of the great American tragedian EDWIN ADAMS.

By request, two nights more and Wednesday Matinée of ENOCH ARDEN.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, his unrivalled character of PHIDIAS THE SCULPTOR, in the romantic drama of THE MARBLE HEART, in which he has no rival.

GRAND MAGICAL LEVEE!

GUS HARTZ! GUS HARTZ!
THE FAMOUS PRESTIDIGITATOR,
PERFORMS AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

Magnificent Programme! Wonderful Illusions! Startling Tricks!

Bring the children. Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,

ASSOCIATION HALL,
TO-NIGHT.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1873.

Will be sold at public auction at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. JOHN F. RODGERS, M. S. R., United States Army, a quantity of damaged and irregular army clothing and materials, consisting in part of

4,000 Flannel Shirts,
31,000 yards ¾ sky blue Kersey,
58,000 yards ¾ blue wool Flannel,
8,000 yards 6-4 blue wool Flannel,
4,400 yards ¾ white wool Flannel,
8,000 yards ¾ gray twilled Flannel,
19,000 yards Linings,
32,000 yards black Alpaca,

and various other articles, including a quantity of woolen, cotton, linen, and other cuttings, and also, about 20,000 feet of old lumber, sash, doors, &c., and an old frame tent-loft building, consisting of about 41,000 feet of lumber, sash, &c.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army.

J. P. BATTERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, AT Nos. 595 and 597 6th av., handsome household furniture, Plimpton and Packard bedsteads, bedroom sets, parlor sets, chamber sets, wardrobes, book-cases, desks, spring and hair mattresses, case of birds, one music-box, buffet sofas, chairs, crockery, iron ware, kitchen furniture, carpets, bolsters, pillows, queen's-ware, oil-paintings, tables, curtains. Over 200 lots, by catalogue.

AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.—WM. KENNELLY, auctioneer, will offer at public sale at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Friday, Dec. 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the right and privilege of keeping for one year a Float on Harlem River, under the bridge, at the end of 3d av. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 4 P. M., a large collection of Books and Engravings, Pictures, &c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

LAST WEEK OF THE WICKED WORLD.

SIX MORE PERFORMANCES
of
THE WICKED WORLD.

MONDAY EVENING to, and including Saturday Matinée,

WICKED WORLD. WICKED WORLD.

The continuous demand for seats to witness this exquisite comedy, compels the management to defer the production of Mr. Dion Boucicault's new play, ASTRAY, until SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

THE MOST PERFECT PLAY and GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, with an unprecedented WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL SCENERY and EXQUISITE EMOTIONAL ACTING.

WICKED WORLD.

CHARACTERS by
Miss GRISWOLD,
Miss CLAXTON,
Miss GRANGER,
Miss BARTLETT,
Miss HOLLAND,
Miss LEWIS.
—
Mr. THORNE,
Mr. RANKIN,
Mr. ROBSON.

LAST WEEK OF THE WICKED WORLD.

Preceded each evening by the charming comedietta, A REGULAR FIX.

SATURDAY, third and last matinée of THE WICKED WORLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1873.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

MONDAY EVENING AT 8, AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

The universally popular comedian
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Supported by his own
DRAMATIC COMBINATION,
Who will appear for the
First time in New-York,
as
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
In Sterling Coyne's admirable
Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
Concluding with, and
LAST NIGHTS
Of the Owens specialty of
SOLON SHINGLE.

MATINEE Performances AT 2 EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY.

First appearance of the Young American actor Mr. MARIUS TUROK, In Fred. G. Maeder's drama of LIGHTNING BOB, LIGHTNING BOB, Supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Performance begins at 8 P. M.; terminates at 10:45.

SIXTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30, Foote's famous comedy, entitled

THE LIAR.

YOUNG WILDING........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

With Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, called TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mrs. EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ROSA GOLDTHWAITE will also appear in this selection.

The fourth of the present series will be Robertson's delightful comedy of HOME.

In preparation, an original comedy by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee........J. B. BOOTH.

Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY! Who will appear On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1873, and every evening this week, in TOM TAYLOR'S moral and domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN! Sustaining their ORIGINAL and POPULAR ROLES of "BOB BRIERLY" and "EMILY ST. EVREMOND," SUPPORTED by a STRONG and POWERFUL CAST.

FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, AT 1:30. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Seats secured IN ADVANCE at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
Only Grand Concert of
THE HAMPTON SINGERS.
The Slave Songs of the South.
CONCERT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Seats, 75 cents, at Chandler's, No. 172 Montague st.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's great drama, GENEVA CROSS. Delighted audiences. Seats secured.

Hon. Wendell Phillips,

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Galaxy Course, Association Hall.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st.; Brentano's; principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

FREE LECTURES. FREE LECTURES.

ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY,
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
Over Moir's jewelry store,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock;
Also,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.
Subject—NO GRAMMAR.

Lectures in English, and free. Ladies invited. Prof. LAMBERT'S oral system is especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge of French practically available by cultivation of the ear.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.

"Sweet Dawn Awakes," from la Fille du Mme. Angot, 35c.; "Coming Down the Stair," song, Violette, 40c.; "Linger Near me, Little Darling," song, Violette, 40c.; "Rosebud, Dainty and Fair to See," song, E. Pease, 35c.; "Messiah is King," Christmas hymn, W. Warren, 50c.; "Twenty-second Regiment Reception Waltz," Daum, 50c. Copies mailed, post-paid.

WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

MUSICAL.

Chickering PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, &c.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3 OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) pianoforte; stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: J. H. Crane, Esq., President Manhattan Brass Company; J. W. & K. Chisholm & Co., hair goods, No. 734 Broadway, &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FULTON MARKET OYSTER-house, No. 22 Fulton st.; also the coffee and cake saloon, No. 24 Fulton st., both doing a good paying business; reasons for selling, inability of owner to attend to four places of business at one time. Apply on the premises, to JOHN DOUGHTY, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

$50,000—HALF CASH, THE OTHER HALF valuable and rapidly-rising suburban real estate, will be exchanged for gents' furnishing, fancy, and dry goods, on cash basis; no humbug. BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, No. 938 3d av.

A SITUATION WANTED—AT A FAIR SALARY by an active, middle-aged business man, who can loan $1,000 or $2,000 at once, in any lucrative business, properly secured. Address W. P., No. 77 Cedar st., Office No. 8.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

ONEROUS BURDENS IMPOSED ON OUR COMMERCE BY SPAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

It is well known that onerous burdens have been laid upon foreign commerce with Cuba by the Spanish Government. The nature of these burdens has not been understood by the people generally, but the owners and masters of vessels trading between this country and Cuban ports know very well by costly experience what they are. The United States Government has been aware for a long time of the impositions upon our trade with the island, and has made constant and urgent representations to Spain on the subject, and though many promises have been made, and decrees modified, and orders issued, the discriminating and unjust fines are still collected.

The system of fines was first established by regulations prescribed in a royal decree issued the 1st of July, 1859. This order was suspended soon after its publication, but was promulgated anew in July, 1867. Some important changes were then made, and various modifying orders have been from time to time issued. But since 1867 the fines have been constantly imposed, and not much if any regard has been paid by the Customs officers in Cuba to the terms of the regulations or any changes ordered by the Home Government to be made. Efforts were begun by the United States to secure the removal of the burdens imposed on our commerce while Mr. Seward was Secretary of State, and have been continued under this administration. Comprehensive notes on this subject have four times, at least, been addressed by Mr. Sickles to the Spanish Government on this subject. The latest note is dated the 16th ultimo, and as it summarizes the facts as they exist at the present time, it will be read with interest, not only by thousands of persons whose interests are directly involved, but by all who desire to have an understanding of the commercial intercourse between the ports of the United States and those of Cuba:

UNITED STATES LEGATION IN SPAIN,
MADRID, Oct. 16, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note from your Excellency, dated the 16th day of May last, in reply to mine of the 27th of January preceding, respecting the onerous burdens imposed on the trade between the United States and Cuba by the Customs authorities in that island. I regret to have occasion to ask the attention of the Government of the republic to some further representations I am instructed to make on this subject. It appears, from sundry memorials recently presented to my Government by American ship-owners and masters of vessels, and also from the official reports of the Consul General of the United States in Cuba, that notwithstanding the assurances given me in the several communications received from the Ministry of State under date of Feb. 4, 1871, and of Jan. 2, 1873, the reforms and ameliorations therein announced have been but imperfectly carried into effect in Cuba. The memorialists, therefore, solicit the aid of their Government in further efforts to obtain relief from grievances of which, I am persuaded, your Excellency will admit that they justly complain. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure your Excellency that my Government disclaims any purpose of discussing the perfect right of every nation to establish and enforce such rules as it may choose to frame for the execution of its own revenue laws. It is to be presumed, however, that it cannot be the intention of this class of local ordinances to inflict needless vexation and loss on foreign vessels engaged in legitimate commerce between friendly countries.

FREQUENT AND VEXATIOUS CHANGES OF ORDERS.

That your Excellency may see how difficult it has been for foreign ship-masters to inform themselves as to the requirements of the Customs regulations in Cuba, I may be permitted to recapitulate the successive orders, decrees, and circulars which have been published from time to time within a few years past. On the 1st of July, 1859, a royal order was issued in Madrid, prescribing numerous regulations for the government of foreign commerce with Cuba. The order was suspended soon after its publication, and remained in abeyance until July, 1867. It was then promulgated anew, with important modifications respecting the manifest. With the publication of the decree of 1867 appeared also in the Spanish, French, and English languages what purported to be identical "rules to be observed by the Captains and supercargoes of vessels, in conformity with the royal order of July 1, 1859, the royal decree of March 1, 1867, and the rules in force according to the existing Custom-house regulations." On the 18th of November, 1868, the last-named ordinances were suspended, and a fresh compilation of rules issued, in which it is to be especially noted that the requirements as to the manifest were again changed and made more exacting; and also that the Spanish original and the English and French versions, as published, differed essentially in the terms of the first rule prescribing the contents of the manifest. On the 16th of May, 1870, the rules of 1868 were again promulgated with further modifications and interpretations announced in a circular from the Intendente General de Hacienda of Cuba. On the 9th of June, 1870, the Minister of Ultramar ordered the remission of all fines imposed in Cuba for the non-presentation of a third copy of the manifest; forbidding the provincial authorities from changing the Customs legislation; declaring them personally liable for damages caused by such transgression, and restoring to force and effect the royal order of July 1, 1859, as modified by subsequent orders. This decree was published in Cuba, July 6, 1870. On the 3d of November, 1870, the Intendente General de Hacienda, in an official communication, informed the Consul General of the United States at Havana that so much of the last-mentioned decree of June 9 as remitted fines for the non-production of a third copy of the manifest had been annulled on the 21st of September. On the 29th of December, 1872, another decree was published, containing a new code of regulations, modifying in various particulars those previously in force.

SOME SPANISH PROMISES.

On the 2d of January, 1873, the Minister of State informed the undersigned, in reply to sundry reclamations made by the United States Government: First, that hereafter no fine imposed by the Customs authorities in Cuba upon Captains or supercargoes of national or foreign vessels for errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in ship's manifests or *sobordos* should take effect without the previous approval of the Intendente General de Hacienda, the Administrators and Treasurers of the several Custom-houses being required to exact, on their own responsibility, a sufficient guarantee to protect the interests of the Treasury in case vessels put to sea before the payment of fines; second, that with all convenient speed the Intendente should propose such separation as could be made between the facts and details now required to be stated in the *sobordos*, retaining such as served to prevent fraud, and discontinuing those not important to the interests of the revenue; and third, that fines imposed on Captains or supercargoes of vessels for errors in their papers, and subsequently revoked, as well as those spontaneously condoned by the supreme Government, should be refunded within the fixed term of one year, counting from the date of the reception by the Intendente of the order directing such restitution, or declaring the penalty to have been improvidently imposed. My Government is not informed that these dispositions have been published in Cuba, nor is it advised that they have yet been put in practice.

REPRESENTATIONS OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

In my notes of July 16, 1870, Nov. 27, 1872, and Jan. 27, 1873, the attention of your Excellency was invited to various clauses of the royal order of July 1, 1859, the decree of March 1, 1867, the regulations of Nov. 11, 1868, and those of Dec. 26, 1872, which seemed to my Government unreasonably severe and punitory in their treatment of lawful commerce. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the views presented in those communications. I desire now, more especially, to bring to your Excellency's notice the representations made by the merchants of New-York and Boston in a recent communication they have addressed to the Department of State at Washington. They show, for example, that in making out their manifests they are entirely dependent on the shippers of cargo for information as to the weights, values, and contents of packages shipped; and that irresponsible parties sometimes give false or inaccurate descriptions of their consignments, resulting in fines imposed on vessels, largely in excess of the freight received. It is, therefore, suggested that whenever the manifest and bill of lading agree, and the contents, weight, or value of any package be found on examination to differ from the same in the manifest, the penalty thereby incurred shall be imposed on goods and not upon the vessel. In such cases, if it should be established on the part of the consignees that the master of the vessel is in fault, they would have ample legal remedies against the ship-owner. On this point the Consul-General of the United States at Havana reports, under date of Jan. 13, 1873, that he had suggested to the Intendente that it would be more just to hold the goods rather than the vessel responsible for any concealment or deceit respecting the contents of packages, and that the Intendente replied that such a rule would be more equitable, but the regulations put the fine on the vessel. It also appears that the Customs authorities at the several ports in Cuba place different constructions on the laws and regulations prescribing the form and contents of a ship's manifest. Fines have been imposed in one port for stating that for which fines were imposed in another port for omitting. Inasmuch as it is required in all cases that the manifest shall be certified in duplicate by the Spanish Consul at or nearest to the port of loading, it is proposed, as a just and convenient remedy for such irregularities, that manifests bearing the certificate of a Spanish Consul shall be accepted in any of the ports of Cuba as regular and sufficient in form. I have observed that in nearly all of the cases I have had occasion to bring to the notice of the predecessors of your Excellency the manifest in duplicate had been exhibited to the Spanish Consul at the port of departure, one copy of the document having been left with him to be transmitted to the port of destination, and the other, approved under the hand and seal of the Consul, returned to the master of the vessel, to be afterward presented by him to the Customs authorities. Surely it should be held sufficient to exonerate ship-masters from penalty if their papers are found to be in due form by the commercial agents of the country to which they are bound. If a ship-master arriving in Cuba does not produce the Consul's certificate, he is fined $500. If he does produce such a certificate, and the manifest is nevertheless informal, he is fined for every oversight or neglect of the Consul to point out informalities subsequently discovered by the more expert Customs officers in Cuba. Therefore, if any [illegible] is with the Consul; and yet [illegible] the penalty. And not only are the [illegible] Consuls overlook [illegible] which it is their duty to correct, but it has frequently happened that American vessels are [illegible] to pay a penalty because the certificate of the Spanish Consul was informal. The brig Dexter Washburn, of Portland, was fined $100 at Matanzas because the Consul at Charleston had neglected to impress his official seal on a manifest after verifying it. Spanish Consuls are presumed to know the Customs regulations in Spanish ports. At least their official certificate and authenticating a manifest should be accepted as evidence of an honest intent on the part of ship-masters to respect and obey Spanish laws. And if the Consul is excused for ignorance of the Customs regulations of his own country, the foreign ship-master should not be punished for the fault of the Consul whom he is compelled, under heavy penalties, to employ to certify the regularity of his papers. It is likewise [illegible] that ship-masters are only informed at the last moment before the departure of their vessel of fines imposed on them. This notice is usually received when application is made at the Custom-house to clear their vessel for another port, so that the vessel may be unjustly detained if payment be contested, or the [illegible] to avoid the greater loss of detention. It would [illegible] might be prevented by a regulation requiring the Customs authorities to make known to the Captains or supercargoes of vessels, within forty-eight hours after the ship's papers shall be delivered to the proper officer, all fines inflicted for irregularities in the manifest. Complaint is also made by fifty-five American ship-masters who had delivered cargoes in the port of Matanzas, and thirty-three Captains of American ships which had made voyages to the port of Santiago de Cuba, that with the utmost desire on their part to conform to conform to the requirements of the Customs authorities, they had, nevertheless, found it impossible to fill up a manifest which had not afforded some pretext for fines ranging from twenty-five to five hundred dollars. So various and so frivolous are the grounds on which fines are imposed that it would be in vain, they say, to attempt to enumerate all of them. Informalities of the most trivial nature are deemed sufficient to warrant the severest penalties. These ship-masters state: "It is never alleged that we intend to defraud the Spanish revenue. We are fined for an absence of the names of the shipper of the goods and the consignee; for a failure to express numbers, weights, and measures in letters and figures; for a failure to state, after the enumeration of our cargo, that we carry nothing else; for a failure to make a similar statement when we come in ballast; for an absence of what is known as the asseveration, or the words 'So help me God;' for the slightest error in converting American weights and measures into Spanish denominations; for omitting, in the heading of the manifest, the nationality, class, tonnage of the vessel, name of Captain, place whence she comes, and port whither bound; for consigning goods to order, although they may be so consigned in the bill of lading."

CHARACTER OF PENALTIES ILLUSTRATED.

Illustrations of the character of these penalties may be seen in the reports of the American Consuls in Cuba. It appears that, although the regulations may have been followed in stating the generic class of freight, yet vessels are fined because a manifest does not also contain a specific description of the cargo. For example, fines have been imposed because hoops were not described as "wooden" hoops, and because nails were not stated to be "iron" nails. In other cases, extreme technicality is required in the terms used in stating the nationality of a vessel. It is held to be insufficient when the manifest shows the name of a ship and the port or place where she is registered, since, for example, fines have been inflicted when the manifest has described a vessel as "the brig Hudson, of New-York," because it was not stated that she was the "American brig Hudson, of New-York." Penalties have likewise been exacted for omitting to state the marks and numbers of packages which were neither numbered nor marked. Two remarkable cases are found in a late dispatch from the United States Consul General in Havana. He reports that the American mail steamer Crescent City, having arrived in that port on the 13th of October last, with a manifest containing fifty-eight items of cargo, was fined fifty-nine times; in other words, a fine of $25 for each item in the manifest, and $500 besides for the want of the usual Consular authentication of that document, although the Consul's certificate had never before been required of mail steamers; that is to say, the manifest having been filled up under a misapprehension of the regulations in force at the moment, and the same error having occurred in noting each item of freight, amounting at most to but one offense, if it could be called an offense, yet the penalty was repeated fifty-eight times, according to the letter of a rule not known to the master until after his arrival in port; and there is a case now pending at Sagua la Grande, that of the American brig G. De Zaldo, which has been fined 149 times for mistakes in her manifest. One hundred of these fines are for a single item, noted in the manifest as 100 kegs of lard. The Customs authorities say these should have been called "tierces," and for that misnomer they impose a hundred fines of $25 each! It is scarcely too much to affirm that Customs regulations executed in such a spirit tend toward the exclusion of foreign vessels from commerce with Cuba. As a general rule, a ship's manifest agrees in its description of the cargo with the bills of lading delivered; and these are made out from the data furnished by consignors in settling the terms and conditions of the contract for freight. This custom was recognized in the royal order of July 1, 1859, and the royal decree of March 1, 1867. It is the general practice of commercial nations to regard the manifest as a means only of identifying the several shipments constituting the cargo. It is the peculiar office of the invoice, as distinguished from the manifest or bill of lading, to set forth the information on which duties are ascertained. The owner or agent entering goods in a foreign port for consumption or sale alone possesses full and accurate knowledge respecting his importation. The mere carrier, whether a ship-owner, or a railway corporation, or an express company, cannot furnish information respecting the contents of closed packages. Duties are never charged and collected upon the statements contained in a manifest. Port charges do not depend on the nature of the cargo. It is not, therefore, easy to discover what useful purpose is served by exacting in a manifest more than is necessary for the identification of the articles comprising the cargo and less than is required for the computation of imposts.

The payment of duties is seldom, if ever, evaded by means of combinations between owners of vessels and owners of cargo. The risk incurred by the ship would be far greater than any gain derived from the transaction. And since ship-owners are not the accessories of consignees in defrauding the revenue, neither should they be made to suffer penalties for the conduct of others for whose acts they are not justly responsible. Nor can shipmasters, by collusion with parties at the port of destination, defraud the revenue without extreme peril to themselves and the vessels they command. It is a mistake to assume, as seems to be often done in Cuba, that the revenue frauds said to be so common there are to be attributed to masters of foreign vessels. These practices on the part of unprincipled dealers in commercial towns generally depend for their success on facilities acquired by long residence, by confidential relations with subordinate Customs officers, by false representations in invoices, and by various devices known to themselves in making up packages. The ship's manifest neither aids a dishonest importer in consummating a fraud, nor assists a vigilant revenue official in detecting imposture. On the contrary, it most frequently happens that an upright ship-master is subjected to penalties which he would have escaped if he had conspired with those whose connivance is essential to the success of revenue frauds. I might point out several instances in which the requirements of one regulation cannot be obeyed without violating the provisions of another. One illustration of these contradictions will be sufficient to show the necessity of a further revision of these ordinances. Article 4 requires the Captain, at the end of the voyage, to note in the duplicate *sobordo* he retains, 1, any goods in the hands of the crew; 2, the surplus ship's stores; 3, arms and ammunition; 4, the coal on board, if the vessel be a steamer. And yet article 8 denounces any amendment or alteration whatever in the *sobordo* or manifest as a forgery, for which the Captain will be arraigned before the criminal tribunals.

MODIFICATIONS ASKED BY THE UNITED STATES.

It is extremely desirable that the uncertainty resulting from so many successive orders and decrees, and the various interpretations given to particular clauses at the several ports in Cuba, should be removed by an authoritative declaration of the Supreme Government.

First—Is a third manifest necessary besides the two required to be certified by the Spanish Consul? I have already shown that on the 9th of June, 1870, a decree was issued by the Minister of Ultramar, remitting all fines imposed in the Island of Cuba for the non-presentation of a third manifest. This decree was published in the official gazette at Havana, and communicated to the Department of State at Washington. Yet afterward numerous fines were extracted from foreign vessels because they were not provided with a third manifest. Subsequently, on the 4th of February, 1871, the Minister of State, Mr. Martos, in reply to a note from me on this subject said: "Respecting fines inflicted on Captains of vessels for informalities in their manifests, or for not having presented them, in addition to the cargo-list certified by the Spanish Consul at the port from whence they sail, considering that in these omissions there was no intention to defraud, the said fines have been remitted in those cases in which the vessels had entered the ports of the Island of Cuba since the 19th December, 1868, that being the date when the order of the Provisional Government, of the 11th of November then last past, commenced to be in force." Nevertheless, it appears that the Customs authorities in Cuba continued to impose fines as well for not presenting as for informalities in the third manifest. And now, according to the tenor of article 7 of the new regulations of December, 1872, the Captain must provide himself with a manifest besides the duplicate *sobordo* certified by the Consul.

Second—Is it necessary that foreign vessels should state their tonnage according to Spanish measurement? Upon this point, likewise, contrary decisions have been made since I had the honor to receive the note of the Minister of State, Mr. Martos, dated Feb. 4, 1871, in which his Excellency said: "Captains of foreign vessels are no longer required to declare the tonnage of their vessels in Spanish measure, it being sufficient on the first voyage for them to make such declaration in conformity with the builder's measurement, or according to the measurement of the respective nations to which they belong; being, however, obliged thereafter to show certificates of the measurement that shall have been used for the collection of tonnage dues, as laid down in the order of 9th of July last." Nevertheless, the new regulations of December, 1872, article 12, impose a charge on the captain who fails to declare the exact capacity of his vessel according to the Spanish standard. On this point I may remark that the general Customs ordinances of Spain (article 46) do not require that the manifest of a foreign ship shall contain a statement of her tonnage in Spanish measurement.

Third—Is it enough that the manifest state generally the class of merchandise comprising the cargo, with the marks, numbers, and weight of packages, or must the contents of each and every package be particularly described?

Fourth—It is respectfully suggested that whenever the manifest and bill of lading agree, and the contents of packages are found on examination to differ materially from the description of the same in the manifest, the penalty thereby incurred shall be imposed on the goods and not upon the vessel.

Fifth—To the end that foreign ship-masters entering Cuban ports may be relieved from the hardship and vexation of so many penalties imposed for trivial informalities in the manifest, it is respectfully submitted that the certificate of the Spanish Consul at the port of departure should be accepted as a sufficient authentication of the regularity of that document.

Sixth—A further regulation is respectfully proposed requiring the Customs authorities to make known to the Captains or supercargoes of vessels all fines for irregularities in ships' papers within forty-eight hours after said documents shall have been delivered to the proper officer.

Seventh—Lastly, I beg leave to observe to your Excellency that long delays continue to occur in the return of money collected for fines subsequently remitted. Fines imposed on American vessels in 1868, and which Gen. Lersundi ordered to be returned more than four years ago, are still withheld by the intendency. Considering the facility with which penalties are inflicted and the difficulty incident to their remission, it would seem there should be no hesitation in the matter of restitution after a decision to that effect has been announced.

Respecting several of the foregoing suggestions, I may, in conclusion, cite in support of the views now presented, the decree of the Government of the Republic dated May 30, 1873, and article 46 of the general Customs ordinances of Spain. For example, article 1 of the decree requires the Captain of a vessel coming from a foreign port to present one general manifest of the cargo, visaed by the Spanish Consul at the port of departure, or by the local authorities if there be no Spanish Consul. So much of the decree of May 30, 1873, as requires one manifest only, is identical with article 46 of the general Customs ordinances. Articles 5 and 6 provide that when the manifest and bill of lading agree in the description of the freight and in the statement of the gross weight, the consignees shall pay any fine imposed for errors in such description or weight that may appear in the further examination of the cargo by the Customs officers. And if the Captain has deviated from the bill of lading in making out his manifest, then he must pay the fine incurred by reason of any discrepancy between the cargo and the manifest. Article 10 forbids Spanish Consuls certifying a manifest that is not drawn up in conformity with the regulations in force; and Consular officers are required, besides, to note on manifests presented to them any mistakes or amendments made therein, and to advise the general Customs office in Madrid, by post, on the very same day, of all manifests they certify and the particulars thereof.

D. E. SICKLES.

His Excellency the Minister of State.

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.

The above letter of Mr. Sickles sets forth all the facts about the [illegible] of the original decree, and the numerous changes that have been made. It states numerous conspicuous instances of hardships suffered by United States ship-owners. It further discusses the [illegible] that ought to be made in the regulations. The following is an extract from a statement of Consul General [illegible] which shows some of the instances in which fines are imposed upon vessels:

For omitting to express class of vessel, whether ship, bark, brig, &c., $25.

For omitting the nationality of the vessel; it is not sufficient to state the brig ——, of Boston; the master must state the American brig ——, of Boston; the penalty of such omission is $25.

For omitting name of the vessel, $25.

For omitting to state the exact Spanish tonnage measurement, $25.

For omitting master's name, $25.

For omitting the port or ports from whence arriving, $25.

For omitting the name of the shipper or shippers, each omission, $25.

For omitting the names of consignee or consignees, each omission, $25.

For omitting to state the kind of package, $25.

For omitting to state in writing, as well as in figures, the quantity or number of packages or pieces, $25.

For omitting marks and numbers, although the packages may have neither, $25.

For omitting to state the generic class of the effects manifested, such as wooden hoops, iron nails, &c., $25.

For omitting to state the gross weight of different items, $25; and other penalties for discrepancies in weights. If goods are to go into bond, or are in transit, and not so stated, $25.

For omitting to state at the foot of the manifest that the vessel brings no other cargo, although she may be in ballast, $25.

For omitting to give the weights and measurements in the decimal or French system, $25 each omission.

For omitting to manifest any goods that the crew may have in their possession, $25.

Omitting to note the surplus stores, $25.

Omitting to state the arms and ammunition on board, $25.

Omitting to state the quantity of coals on board, if the vessel is a steamer, $25.

Omitting to deliver the manifest the moment of the visit, $200.

For manifesting goods to order, whether or not so required by bill of lading, $25.

If the manifests have not been authenticated by the Spanish Consul, a fine of $100 is imposed. In a case where the Spanish Consul had neglected to impress his seal on the manifest, it was held by the Customs officials at Matanzas that there was no authentication, and the vessel was fined accordingly.

For omitting in the manifests any of the requisites of rule 1, $25.

In addition to the Consular manifest called "*sobordo*," another simple manifest, not authenticated, is required; this requisite is not clearly provided for in the royal order, and only inferred from the second paragraph of rule 7; nevertheless a failure to produce it subjects the master to a penalty of $500. Numbers of our vessels have been subjected to these exorbitant fines. Any erasure, alteration, or interlineation subjects the master to a charge of forgery.

I know of no instances where this penalty has been enforced. A fine of $25 is usually imposed for each defect.

The presentation of the Consular manifest is obligatory in all the ports of the island at which the vessel may touch, for orders or in distress.

Rule 12 provides that the master who does not declare the exact Spanish tonnage, shall pay the expense of admeasurement, should there result an excess of ten per cent. This rule is inconsistent with the first paragraph of rule 1.

All goods omitted in the manifests are confiscated, and a penalty of double duties imposed on the master, and if the duties should exceed $400, the vessel, freight, money, &c., will be confiscated.

For every package missing, upon the discharge of a vessel, a fine of $200 is imposed.

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE BRITISH AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS ASKED.

The Government of the United States has made attempts to interest with it, in making representations to Spain on this subject, the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden and Norway, whose commercial intercourse suffers with ours the inconvenience on account of these fines. During last March Mr. Fish sent the following note of instructions to Mr. Bancroft, at Berlin. At the same time similar notes were sent to Gen. Schenck at London and to Mr. Andrews at Stockholm:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

SIR: In consequence of the continued exaction, in Cuba, of oppressive fines against American vessels, Gen. Sickles has been instructed to address a note to the Spanish Government for the purpose of securing such a change in existing tariff-laws of Cuba as shall make the goods themselves, which may be imported into Cuba in American vessels, subject to any fines that may be exacted under the laws, rather than the vessels which import them. The reasons which have induced these instructions will sufficiently appear in the note of instructions to Gen. Sickles and the memorandum which accompanies it, copies of both of which are inclosed.

You are instructed to use your best endeavors to secure from the German Government such instructions to its Minister at Madrid as may enable him to make a simultaneous, if not identical, application to the Spanish Government in support of the desired change, and you may deliver a copy of the instructions to Gen. Sickles and of the inclosed memorandum to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The interests of all the maritime powers whose mercantile marine is in the habit of trading with the Cuban ports are identical, and the modifications which are asked for are so reasonable and so just that it does not appear to be necessary for the department to add anything further in support of them.

HAMILTON FISH.

THE REPLY OF GERMANY.

The inclosures referred to contained the necessary information on which action might be founded. The reply of the German Empire, which is of interest on account of its exposition of the relations which Germany recognizes between its own Government and the Spanish Republic, is as follows:

AMERICAN LEGATION, BERLIN, July 18, 1873.

SIR: The department, in its instruction, numbered 561, directed me to invite the Government of the German Empire to join in a remonstrance against Custom-house regulations in Cuba, which oppress foreign commerce. The Government has now verbally given a preliminary answer, and it is, that as they have not yet recognized any Government of Spain since the retirement of King Amadeo, they cannot well negotiate with the existing Government. Spain, to be sure, has a Minister at Berlin, but the German Government, though it sometimes treats with him on minor matters, opens with him no business of high importance. I have repeatedly requested the member of the German Council for the Hanseatic States to join with me in bringing the subject referred to to the attention of this Government. But the merchants of the great centres of German commerce have not made complaints on the subject, and the interposition of Mr. Kruger was therefore not of much weight. He has now a leave of absence, and I hope that he will take the occasion to consult directly the merchants of Hamburg. GEO. BANCROFT.

LORD GRANVILLE'S VIEWS.

Great Britain replied in substance that she took a view of the imposition upon Cuban commerce similar to that taken by the United States. On the last day of April last Gen. Schenck met Lord Granville by appointment, and had a conversation on the same subject. Lord Granville "regretted to have to state that the complaints made of similar treatment of British vessels trading to Cuba had been numerous, and constant instructions had been addressed to Mr. Layard, Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, to make earnest representations on the subject. He thought it was desirable that the two countries should, as suggested, either by identical or simultaneous representations, endeavor to obtain a complete reform of the grievances. Simultaneous action, though separate, he believed would probably be the better. The only question in his mind was whether this particular moment was the most most opportune for the purpose. He thought not, because of the immediately existing political trouble in Spain; but would keep the subject in mind, with a disposition and readiness for concurrent influence to be exerted at any more auspicious time."

INSTRUCTION TO GEN. SICKLES.

The instruction of our State Department was sent to Mr. Sickles near the same time, of which the following is the closing paragraph:

"You will, therefore, confer with the British, German, and Swedish and Norwegian Ministers at Madrid, in the hope that they may receive instructions which may enable each to frame a note to be addressed by each separately to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject, which may be simultaneous, if not identical. Should they or either of them, under instructions from their Governments, decline to act, you will nevertheless address a note yourself upon the subject, and spare no reasonable efforts to induce the Spanish Government to accede to the requests you are instructed to make."

REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO SPAIN BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

On the same day that Mr. Sickles addressed the note which is first quoted in this abstract to the Spanish Government, Mr. Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, and M. Lindstrand, the Minister of Sweden and Norway, presented similar representations. The British Minister, after a brief recitation of facts, closes his note with a statement of the modifications desired, very terse and forcible in terms. The language is as follows:

With the utmost desire on the part of ship-masters to conform to the requirements of the Custom-house authorities in filling up the ship's manifest, they find it almost impossible not to afford some pretext for the imposition of fines, varying from $25 to $500. The most trifling mistakes or omissions, a mere verbal inaccuracy, expose them to heavy penalties. There are certain points, however, upon which it is highly desirable that the supreme Government should issue some distinct and authoritative declaration in order that doubts raised by the various interpretations given to existing orders and decrees should be removed. The principal appear to be:

1. Is a third manifest necessary in addition to the two required to be certified by the Spanish Consul?

2. Is it necessary that foreign vessels should state their tonnage according to Spanish measurement?

3. Is it enough that the manifest state generally the class of merchandise, comprising the cargo, with the marks, numbers, and weight of packages, or must the contents of each and every package be particularly described? I would venture to suggest that whenever the manifest and bill of lading agree, and the contents of the packages are found, on examination, to differ materially from the description of the same in the manifest, the penalty thereby incurred should be imposed upon the goods and not upon the vessel.

I would further submit, to the end that foreign ship-masters entering Cuban ports may be relieved from the hardship and vexation of so many penalties imposed for trivial informalities in the manifest, that the certificate of the Spanish Consul at the port of departure should be accepted as a sufficient authentication of that document. I would also suggest that the Custom-house authorities in Cuba should be directed to make known to the Captains or supercargoes of vessels all fines for irregularities in ships' papers within forty-eight hours after they shall have been delivered to the proper officer. I need scarcely assure your Excellency that her Majesty's Government, in instructing me to place before your Excellency the above suggestions, has no desire whatever to question the right of the Spanish Government to make and enforce such laws and regulations as it may consider necessary for the protection of its revenue. Her Majesty's Government is convinced that it will be for the interest of both Spain and England, and will tend to the development of the legitimate commerce between them, if all unnecessary difficulties thrown in the way of British ship-owners, such as those I have described, be removed. It is, therefore, with confidence that I submit the foregoing statement to your Excellency's enlightened judgment, believing, at the same time, that as his Excellency, the Minister for the Colonies, is about to proceed on a mission to the Antilles, the moment is especially opportune for inquiry into a matter which so intimately concerns the friendly intercourse between the two nations. A. H. LAYARD.

His Excellency the Minister of State.

Mr. Lindstrand contents himself with a reinforcement of the views and arguments of Mr. Sickles, which he fully indorses.

Here the subject rests. Within a few days after the latest and strongest protest of this Government against the onerous burdens placed upon our Cuban trade, the capture of the Virginius, and outrages upon the crew, turned the communications between the two Governments away from all minor subjects. If war comes, all questions in dispute will be settled by it. If there be no war, peaceful measures will be renewed with increased vigor, to liberate our fettered commerce with the Spanish colonies.

"A DISTRESSING CASE."

Under the above heading a statement appeared in THE TIMES of the 29d ult. to the effect that a man had been arrested for stealing a barrel of flour, his wife and children being in a starving condition. The criminal was subsequently sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In the printed account it was stated that the prisoner's family resided at No. 36 Columbia street. We have since ascertained that a worthless vagabond invented the story to mitigate his punishment, and that a careless reporter allowed himself to be imposed upon by the scoundrel. A number of benevolent people having sent various sums of money to this office for the relief of the suffering "family," to the amount of $36, this is to notify them that upon application the contributions will be refunded.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKING MEN.

WHAT THE INTERNATIONALS WANT—INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Federal Council of the International Working Men's Association met yesterday at Turn Hall, Spring street. Mr. Madox presided. Committees which had been appointed reported that they had seen the Mayor and Common Council in regard to providing work for the unemployed masses, but that nothing satisfactory or definite had been communicated to them. Mr. De Carsie said matters were approaching a critical point. He warned the Federal Council that a revolution was approaching. Men could not go without bread. They would, he said, compel the City to provide work for them. It was time that the working masses should arise in their might and make a statement to the public, and if nothing were done within a certain time, the working men knew what they would do. It was not necessary that men should starve, when surrounded with luxury within their reach. Mr. Frey said that the French and German sections of the International had determined to hold mass-meetings, but would in all probability co-operate with the English-speaking sections. There would be a special meeting of the French working classes in the Casino, on Thursday next, to consider what action should be taken to procure employment. Mr. Carsie proposed that a committee be appointed to co-operate, and take measures to get up a public demonstration in the streets.

Mr. Cavanagh seconded the motion. The resolution was adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry it into effect.

Mr. Carsie thought it was only right that they should take some action in regard to the Cuban affair, and to the inhuman acts perpetrated by Spain.

Mr. Frey was opposed to taking any action in the matter. War, he said, would seriously interfere with the welfare of the working classes, and especially the objects which the association was bound to advance.

A resolution on the subject, protesting against any settlement of the Virginius question without certain guarantees protecting the rights of American citizens, was then adopted. A manifesto was issued from "the Federal Council of the North American Federation" to the working people of North America, urging the claims of labor as against capital, charging the wealthy classes with criminal practices, and the Government with corrupt connivance in financial matters, and providing a certain plan of organization, under which the following demands are to be made: 1. Work to be provided for all those willing and able to work, at the usual wages and on the eight-hour plan. 2. An advance of either money or produce, sufficient for one week's sustenance, to be made to laborers and their families in actual distress. 3. No ejectment from lodging to be made for non-payment of rent from Dec. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874. The manifesto concludes with the following moderate suggestions: "More than 200,000 working men are residing in New-York, and the same proportions are existing in almost every city and State of this country. Would it not be an easy thing for this vast majority of the adult citizens to put a stop to the vile practices of capital, to the greediness and pillaging habits of our modern highwaymen? Could or would any authorities, legislative or executive, be bold enough to resist our demands, if sustained by the undivided front of the laboring masses?" After the issue of this manifesto the meeting adjourned.

A TRADES MASS-MEETING.

Yesterday evening Munzinger's Hall, in Thirty-second street, was crowded with delegates from the different trades organizations, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute to agitate for employment for the working classes. Almost every nationality was represented at the meeting, as well as every trades union in the City. James Kenny presided. Speeches were made by James Connolly, Geo. Blair, A. Bouk, F. Honinghausen and others picturing the suffering experienced by the working classes. The last-named delegate said that the Germans had perfected organizations in all parts of the City; that after the mass-meeting another demand would be made upon the City authorities to employ the idle working people; and in the event of not succeeding a procession through the streets would take place, and thus they would appeal directly to the citizens for aid before any other means should be adopted. An address was then issued calling upon the working people to assemble at the Cooper Institute on Thursday, Dec. 11, to take action for the relief of the unemployed and devise permanent measures to restore to them prosperity. All questions touching the causes that have produced the present condition of affairs will be the subject for discussion. The call is signed by about twenty-five delegates, representing different organizations.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

The cigar-makers in the employ of a cigar-manufacturing establishment in the Bowery were informed last Saturday that henceforth until an improvement in the trade they would have to submit to a reduction of thirty-five to fifty per cent. in wages. As they object to the proposition, a strike will probably be the result. A meeting of German journeymen cigar-makers was held at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, yesterday, when some additional members were enrolled. The object of the newly-formed union is to resist any attempt to reduce the present rate of wages.

THE CLOTHING-CUTTERS.

A number of clothing-cutters held a meeting at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, yesterday, when measures were discussed to avoid a mooted reduction of wages, but no definite action was taken. The matter will be brought up at a meeting to be held on Friday.

METHODIST REUNION SERVICES.

The reunion services in connection with the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church were celebrated yesterday. The attendance of the members of the congregation was unusually large, including a number of prominent Methodist ministers and some of the former pastors of the church. Bishop Janes discoursed at the morning service on a religious life and its absolute necessity to merit salvation. It was impossible, he said, for the heart of man to be satisfied with earthly possessions, and it was only when they were properly applied that their acquisition and possession were a blessing. The heart should have an infinite excellence to love or it would be hungry, and the hunger of the heart was more painful than that which the body might feel. He described the sin of selfishness which often attended the acquisition of money as one of the basest in man's nature, because it led to crimes of all descriptions. With a few homely illustrations the preacher showed that good works alone merited heaven, and in this season particularly he counseled liberality and good actions. In the afternoon there was a reunion love-feast with former pastors and members of the church, and in the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., Educational Secretary.

THIS WEEK'S LECTURES AND READINGS.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons gives dramatic readings to-night at Association Hall, in connection with the Mercantile Library course.

To-morrow night Mr. Wendell Phillips will appear at Association Hall as the representative of the Galaxy course. The subject of his discourse will be "Courts and Jails."

A young gentleman named Myrtle de la Hooke Boone, aged sixteen, will lecture on the same evening at the Cooper Institute concerning his "Experience as a Canvasser." He also promises "Observations on Many Subjects."

"The Last Hours of the Southern Confederacy" is the subject of a discourse to be delivered on Thursday night at No. 204 East Broadway.

Prof. W. C. Richards lectures at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening in connection with the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Subject, "The Sun."

Two more free lectures on the subject of speaking French fluently are to be delivered by Prof. Etienne Lambert, at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, one to-morrow evening and the other in the forenoon of Wednesday.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

No orders have yet been received at the Navy-yard to discontinue work on the ships fitting out for sea. The Colorado will probably go into commission to-day. A crew for her was drafted from the men on the Vermont yesterday. Mechanics worked on the vessels and in some of the shops in the yard during the day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Adolph Lefebre, of No. 50 Thompson street, was found in Wooster street, suffering from a severe scalp wound.

The steam-ship Donau, which left Bremen on Nov. 15 and Southampton on Nov. 18, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those previously at hand.

An unknown woman, forty-five years of age, entered Long's confectionery store, No. 8 Avenue A, yesterday, and asked the proprietor to call a priest. She then fell on the floor, apparently in a fit, and died in a few minutes.

The vocal society "Deutschland" gave an entertainment at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth street, last night. The musical exercises were followed by a *soirée dansante*. This was a sort of Franco-German entertainment.

The armorers of the different regiments of the First Division met yesterday at the Fifth Regiment Armory, corner Hester and Elizabeth streets, to take steps to secure the payment of their wages from the City, which has been due for from six to fifteen months. Steps were taken to place the matter in the hands of a lawyer.

Rev. Dr. John Dowling, who has been connected with the South Baptist Church in West Twenty-fifth street for the past year, and with the ministry for forty-one years, delivered his closing sermon as pastor last evening. It was his closing sermon, he said, and not his farewell sermon. He did not intend to leave the City, but had resigned his pastorate on account of his increasing years and many infirmities.

BROOKLYN.

James Myer, caught in the act of setting fire to the lager-beer saloon No. 196 Court street, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was arrested and locked up.

John Ostrich, charged with forging the name of Lawrence Ritter, of Williamsburg, to a check for $100 on the First National Bank, was arrested yesterday.

Two men, who gave their names as James Cavanagh and Frank P. Woods, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having committed a burglary at No. 196 Cumberland street.

The investigation of the charges against District Attorney Britton, preferred by the Committee of Fifty, will be commenced at 10 o'clock this morning in the building No. 325 Washington street.

LONG ISLAND.

Typhoid fever and diphtheria are quite prevalent among the children in Long Island City, and the deaths are numerous.

Oyster Bay harbor is to be the Winter rendezvous of quite a number of the yachts belonging to the New-York and Brooklyn clubs.

The store of Peter Luyster, at Greenvale, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of goods valued at $500. The thieves conveyed their plunder to the railroad depot and escaped on the train.

The Commissioners having charge of the improvement of Peconic River below Riverhead have been informed by Controller Hopkins that there are no further available funds in the State Treasury, and that if the work is further prosecuted now the contractors must wait for their pay. The work is finished nearly up to Howell's Dock, about a quarter of a mile below Merritt's Bay.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Excise law was thoroughly enforced in Jersey City yesterday.

The sum of $24,000 has been apportioned to the Newark M. E. Conference, to be raised for missionary purposes for 1874.

An entertainment will be given at the Third Presbyterian Church, Paterson, this evening, for the benefit of the poor of the church.

There were 2,080 lodgers at the Newark Police Stations last month, more than double the number for November of last year.

The rubber works in the southern part of Jersey City were closed on Saturday, and the men paid off up to date. Work will not be resumed until Spring.

The Jersey City banks state that the daily deposits are increasing, that more confidence seems to be felt, and that money is freer than for several weeks.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance will meet in the hall of Cataract Temple of Honor at Paterson on Wednesday next.

The libel suits against Ex-Judge Guild, Joseph Atkinson, and Edward Mullin, of the Newark *Journal*, will be tried in the Essex County courts Dec. 16.

The day of prayer for missions in the Anglican and American churches will be observed at the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown on the 3d prox. at noon.

James Earle, a teamster, residing at Whippany, Morris County, was arrested yesterday, and taken to Morristown, to answer a charge of assault and mayhem preferred by John Wilson.

The house owned by Mrs. Gunther at Garden and Third streets, Hoboken, was last evening damaged to the extent of $500 by fire. The fire orginated in the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

An Italian colony of over 400 persons will soon settle in Vineland, N. J. Bjornsen is said to have been negotiating also for the purchase of land there for the Norwegian colony under his charge.

The machinery in the Painter Mills, at Blairstown, stopped one day last week, and on examination it was found that a large number of eels had been drawn into the raceway, and stopped the wheel.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meet this morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of rendering decisions. Upon the decision in the Green-Everett case depends the constitutionality of the Married Woman's act.

At the Newark Exposition, this evening, the "Old Folks" will give a concert, and the proceeds of the day will be given to the Relief Fund. On Tuesday evening Gilmore's Band will give a concert, and the Exposition will close.

In addition to the sixty or seventy men to whom work on the Paterson streets was given on Saturday, others will be set to work to-day and to-morrow, as fast as tools and materials can be procured by the committee of Aldermen.

The pastors of several Paterson churches announced yesterday that some of the manufacturers had expressed a willingness to assist their old employes, and those who were in need were invited to call to-day, and their wants would be relieved.

The druggists of Camden City and County met on Friday night, and organized the "Camden County Pharmaceutical Association." The principal objects of the association are the formation of a library and the establishment of a pharmaceutical laboratory.

The evening train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, from Hoboken, west, ran off the track, at Morristown, on Saturday night, through a misplaced switch, breaking the engine and damaging two cars. The track was blocked, and travel delayed for five hours on the narrow-gauge lines.

On Saturday night, Patrick Kelly while intoxicated, in the lower part of Newark, was attacked and knocked down by John Munroe, and was robbed of his purse containing between $15 and $20. An officer, seeing the disturbance, arrested both men. Munroe was held for trial, on Kelly's complaint.

The body of Thomas Thompson, the colored man who was found dead at Belleville some weeks ago, will be exhumed for examination. It would seem from the statements of witnesses that Thompson was already intoxicated when some men gave him a quantity of whisky, of which he drank nearly a pint and a half. He then went into an old barn, used as a slaughter-house, in which he was found dead the following morning.

A NEWARK OIL-CLOTH FACTORY BURNED

Yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at the oil-cloth manufactory of George & William Aschenbach, on Charleston street, near Spruce street, Newark. It was readily extinguished, but broke out again at 8 o'clock in the evening, resulting in the entire destruction of the building with its costly machinery and stock. The fire arose from the boiling over of one of the varnish kettles, the fires under which are kept constantly burning. The factory had been running at its full force, none of the workmen having been discharged, and a large quantity of material was on hand. Two sections of the Fire Department were called out, but owing to the high ground and the inability to secure a full supply of water, the firemen did not work to advantage. The buildings were almost entirely consumed, and the machinery and stock altogether destroyed. The buildings consisted of two frame and one brick structures, having a total frontage of 80 and a depth of 120 feet. The house of John Klein, adjoining the factories, was much damaged. The loss of Aschenbach & Brother will reach $18,000 or $20,000, partially insured, and that of Klein to $1,500; insured.

THE NEW-JERSEY BAPTISTS.

The second quarterly meeting of the North New-Jersey Baptist Association will be held in Newton on the 10th and 11th of December. Sermons will be preached by Revs. Z. Grenell, W. R. Maul, and W. Gilks. Among those who will participate in the services are Revs. J. H. Gunning, S. I. Knapp, Joseph Banvard, R. B. Kelsey, and George E. Horr. The Sunday-school Teachers' Institute meeting will be held on the 9th of December, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The services will be conducted by Rev. Wm. Keyser, of Trenton, assisted by Revs. Dr. Parmly, of Jersey City; Hague, of Orange, and Lansing Burrows, of Bordentown.

THE BURDEN IRON WORKS.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PROPRIETORS AND THE WORKMEN.

The Troy *Times* says that at a meeting between the Messrs. Burden and the steam mill puddlers on Wednesday, James A. Burden stated to the men that, in consequence of the low price of iron and the absence of demand, the proprietors were not anxious, so far as they were concerned, to run the works, as it would be more profitable to them if no work were done this Winter. But they could not remain insensible to the wants of their employes. More than one thousand men who took no part in the strike were anxiously waiting for the one hundred puddlers to resume work. There were probably five thousand men, women, and children depending on the works for support. These people must be provided with food and clothing during the Winter. This fact had induced himself and his brother to come to the interview with an earnest desire to find some means, if possible, to arrive at a just and honorable settlement of the difficulties, so that all their hands might be again put at work. In the interest of the workmen and their families the proprietors were willing to overlook the occurrences of the past five or six months. Mr. Burden notified the puddlers that the doors were open to them; they could resume work immediately. Past differences would be forgotten and forgiven. The puddlers then presented their views regarding the matters in dispute, and a temperate discussion followed. Mr. Burden referred to the manner in which the puddlers had left their work. They had made no complaint to him—had given no opportunity to remedy evils if any existed—but had quit work without notice when he and his brother were both absent from the city. It was an old established rule of the works to give two weeks' notice before quitting. Mr. Burden proposed that the puddlers should return to work at once, then give the usual two weeks' notice, and while working out their notice bring forward such matters as they might have to submit to him. This was the course which should have been pursued in the beginning. Inasmuch as the rules of the Puddlers' Union provide that the men shall give notice before quitting work, the puddlers would simply comply with their own rules in case they should return to work as proposed. The committee appointed by their organization to inquire into the strike last Summer reported in favor of a return to work, without conditions. The puddlers informed the Messrs. Burden they would consider the proposition that had been made to them, and return an answer in a day or two.

[Advertisement.]

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and KNOX'S HATS are acknowledged to be unrivaled in beauty and excellence. This makes Knox happy, and his stores, No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are scenes of the liveliest activity.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. John Hinsworth, Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Switzer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ricker, J. G. O'Kelly, G. J. C. Jeffrey, H. M. Mason, A. R. Plant, D. P. Hammond, Thomas H. Potter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:05 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets.. 4:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.4:52 | Gov. Island..5:41 | Hell Gate...7:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 30.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 16 cabin and 212 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Nov. 28, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Galveston and steam-ship Gulf Stream, bound S.

Steam-ship Peter Jebsen, (Norw.,) Zeeler, London Oct. 17, Newcastle 28th, and Bergen Nov. 6, with mdse. and 56 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urghart, Boston Nov. 28, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Steam-ship Gladys, (Br.,) Bardo, London Nov. 5 and Havre 11th, with mdse. to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship General Meade, Samson, New-Orleans Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Reed, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Don Enrique (Peruvian), Barrera, Cebu Aug. 5 and St. Helena Sept. 21, with sugar and hemp to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Ship Hermine (Ger.), Jaburg, Bremen 64 days, with mdse. and 8 passengers to J. A. Pauli. Nov. 7, lat 44 50, lon. 49 40, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 500 tons, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned.

Bark Meteor, (Norw.,) Van Kervel, Geneo 65 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to J. R. Phillips & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Clara, (Ger.,) Fleming, Rotterdam 63 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Victoria, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Galway 35 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Dagmal, (Norw.,) Haave, Amsterdam Sept. 30, via Plymouth Oct. 6, in ballast to order.

Bark Tancook, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Louisa Price, (Hay.,) Wilson, St. Marc 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left in port schr. Lavinia Bell, McIntyre, for Boston in 10 ds.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. H. Hayden, Green, Providence.

Schr. Laura, Roberts, Providence.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Providence.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Clayton, Gifford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Charles Banks, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Minquas Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, Davis, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. H. Garrison, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. N. Havens, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzgerald, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Manson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Hopkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Montrose, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice Noyes, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Meteor, Baylis, Newport.

Schr. Gloucester, Ward, Newport.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Baldwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hughson, New-Haven.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George W. Middleton, Powell, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Pawtucket.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Herald, Hodgdon, Rockland, with lime for Baltimore.

Schr. Eugene, Thompson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. W. Brown, Forester, Rockland, with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Kent, Adams, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Connelly, Princeton, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Mail, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Speedway, (new, of Harrington,) ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. Wm. M. Everett, Adams, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Angola, Small, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bella Peck, Avery, Stonington.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

SAILED—Bark Papa De Rossi for Queenstown.

WIND—Sundown light N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Below bark Ellen Rickmers from Iloilo, with loss of bulwarks and cabin-house stove.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 30.—The Hamburg-American steamer Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 30.—The Guion steamer Minnesota, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York Nov. 19, touched here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Nov. 30.—The Allen steamer Nestorian, Capt. Watts, from Quebec Nov. 17, arr. here yesterday and sld. for Liverpool.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN ST., and No. 19 MAIDEN LANE,
INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS OF
CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS
TO THEIR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED AT A
Large Reduction from Former Prices.

Jewelry Department.
RICH GOLD JEWELRY, INCLUDING CHARMS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, STONE CAMEOS, MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, FINE CORAL SETS, &c.

Bronze and Clock Department.
CHOICE SUBJECTS IN HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY, PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM CLOCKS AND REGULATORS.

Fancy Goods Department.
RUSSIA AND CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS, DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, WORK-BOX, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.

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OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
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IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE
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AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

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WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway,
Will offer to dealers on MONDAY, Dec. 1, an extensive line of new styles of
SILK UMBRELLAS.
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Artistic design, and
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combine to make them superior to any at home or abroad.
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